ON SALES.
R & HARRISON.
ec. 30, at 10 o'clock,
NCE OF STOCK OF
ed Pledges,
r of A. GOLDSMID.
UCTION. A fine stock of Jew-
ches, &c., will be offered.
& HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison st.
Dec. 31, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
NG-UP SALE OF
ls & Notions
many consignments of goods
LESS OF INVOICE PRICES,
should attend this sale.
able Goods will be offered.
HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison st.
Y, Jan. 5, at 9½ o'clock,
URNITURE SALE.
fine goods. We have positive
& HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison st.
n. 6, at 10 1-2 o'clock,
UPT STOCK
OF
atches & Jewelry.
from New York to give
, and have received in-
ent. It is one of the finest
ments of such goods ever
tion Sale in this city.
be on exhibition MON-
LL DAY, thus affording
ortunity of examining the
ds.
& HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison st.
USEMENTS.
R'S THEATRE.
ONLY AND A MATINEE.
VINI!
r. "—Robert Browning.
the world has ever seen."—Chan
s he has really seen Salvini who
grand and powerful impersonation
bis Press.
fection of art."—N. Y. Tribune.
Monte Civile, it stands alone in
erics."—N. Y. Times.
grace of bearing and the ever
glorious voice, would alone have
of Salvini's most memorable
tures.
the honor to announce the Debut
TOMMASO SALVINI, on MON-
, in the Great Biblical Tragedy,
MSON!
RICK. Wednesday—OTHELLO.
E. Saturday—Farewell Matinee.
mence Friday morning, Jan. 3.
ure advertisements.
OPERA-HOUSE,
ot, Dearborn and State.
& Kemble's Minstrels
OAR OF FUN!
68 of the Comical, Laughable
antomime
leSimon
ful Tabloaux, Bewildering Tricks,
Transformation Scene.
AND WILSON
owned specialties.
C. S. FREDRICKS.
DAVENPORT
ic Scenes and Dances.
N THE FAMILY!
gton. Box Office.
Matinee Thursday Afternoon.
ND SATURDAY MATINEE.
'S THEATRE.
f the Great Sensation!
ocess of Geo. Fawcett
and scenic play,
EVA CROSS!
e Great Cast,
and Wonderful Mechani-
l Effects.
great scenic play, "MAGNO.
CTURE
BY
MITCHEL,
ON
NNELL,"
AT
re, Sunday Evening,
, at 8 o'clock.
had only at the Box Office on the
of the lecture.
THEATRE.
ECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S!
ORITE ACTRESS,
USTA DARGON,
y, Tuesday, Wednesday Matinee
the beautiful Irish drama,
F THE MOON!
and Night—DEBORAH.
fatinee—CAMILLE.
RETTA MORGIA.
R'S THEATRE.
the eminent English actor,
BARRY,
Gayler's romantic comic drama,
VE, or The Strong Cast.
STUART BARRY.
by a Strong Cast.
Nights, and New Year's Matinee,
Thursday—THE REFUGEES.
Y OF MUSIC.
at demand for seats and the re-
more of
OTHERN
onderful creation of
UNDREARY
days more, including New Year's
ht of Mr. Sothern—John Owen-
medy, Dundreary's Brother Sam.
T, OPERA HOUSE.
AST WEEK.
oy's New Hibernicon,
nd in America.
D CHARACTER COMPANY.
Y, SONGS, DANCES,
AND HUMOR.
Day, 2 o'clock.
NEW YEAR.
D BALL
AT
GTON HALL,
e and Sixteenth-sts.,
AR'S EVE, Dec. 31,
ncing at 8 p. m.
g one Gentleman and Lady.
RNIQUE'S
ACADEMY,
rth-st., near Indiana-av.
at any time. The NEW TERM
an. 6.
ULLIVAN'S
G ACADEMY,
unty-second-st.
mmers opens Monday evening, and
day at 8 p. m. Hall to let for Par-
NASIUM.
ot, and Children—1022 Indiana-av.,
and Twenty-third-sts. Open from
e model institution is fitted up
apparatus, including the palace
ar, and Dr. Reilly's and Manny
also a year, or $5 to May 1, 1874.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR

FOR THE

MILLION

AT

F. CAMPBELL'S

76 East Madison-st.

Those desiring to purchase HAIR GOODS should look to their own interest, and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

F. CAMPBELL,

76 Madison-st., Chicago.

COAL.

Wilkes-Barre

COAL.

"From Our Own Mines."

Owing to our facilities for handling Coal from vessels by steam, and the fact that we received a large proportion of our stocks during the autumn months, when lake freights ruled very low, we now offer our superior grade of HARD COAL for domestic use or steam purposes, at

$8.00 per Ton in Yard,

$9.00 Delivered,

Secured and in thoroughly good shape from under sheds. We also offer similar reductions in BRIAR HILL, MEDWAY, and other qualities of Bituminous Coal.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,

19 Chamber of Commerce.

YARDS—Indiana-st. Bridge, Twenty-second-st. Bridge.

GENERAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Commencing MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1873, the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD will run sleeping cars through to New Orleans, leaving Chicago as follows:

Every Monday at 8:15 p. m., arriving at New Orleans Saturday evening.

Every Thursday at 9:35 p. m., arriving at New Orleans Tuesday evening.

As soon as the requisite number of cars can be got such a sleeping car will leave Chicago for New Orleans every night, except Saturdays.

For sleeping car berths and tickets apply at the I. C. R. R. Office, 121 Randolph-st., and at the Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

W. F. JOHNSON, General Passenger Agent.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH

The annual Pew Rental will take place on Monday evening, 29th inst. Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 18 Broad-st., N. Y.,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to

BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

And information regarding the same furnished upon application.

Buy and sell upon commission Gold, United States Stocks, and all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad Bonds negotiated.

EDWIN H. ROBINSON, GEORGE H. CHASE, THOMAS B. ATKINS, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

H. M. DE RELL, Prest. J. M. BURNETT, Cashr.
CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.

Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, California, and Oregon; and remittances for the same available in any part of the United States and Canada. Exchange and telegraph matters on this Bank can be procured from our Chicago correspondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

LOTTERIES.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 4,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 3046, St. Louis, Mo.

BY CABLE.

Capital Prizes of Extraordinary Drawing, Royal Havana Lottery, Dec. 18, 1873.

No. 8,540 drew $500,000; No. 11,720 drew $150,000; No. 1,486 drew 1,000; Nos. 13,316 and 11,261 drew each $5,000; Nos. 13,628, 4,262, 1,923, and 11,790 drew each $2,000; Nos. 571, 6,417, 6,435, 15,367, 16,008, 2,607, 15,188, 14,924, and 8,764 drew each $1,000.

We sold one of these large capital prizes. Prices of more ordinary drawings reduced to $30. Circulars of information furnished on application.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall-st., New York.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, northeast corner State and Twenty-second-sts., Tuesday, January 13, 1874, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.

Chicago, Dec. 24, 1873. W. N. EVANS, Secretary.

NEW CHROMO.

NEW HOLIDAY CHROMO!

The Best Picture we have published; Subject

"THE BIRD FANCIER."

Given away by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,

At our Washington-st.: 138 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of [illegible] & Co., is this day dissolved. All debts due the late firm are to be paid to A. M. Bates, who is hereby authorized to receipt for the same.

Chicago, Dec. 24, 1873.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1873. NUMBER 130.

STRIKING ENGINEERS

Important Manifesto from the Chief of the Brotherhood.

He Pronounces the Strike a Violation of the Rules.

The Engineers Advised to Go to Work Again.

Indications that the Crisis is Over.

Good Effect of the Militia in Indiana.

The Trains Getting Into Running Order Again.

A Train Thrown Off the Track Near Cincinnati.

Similar Attempts in Indiana.

The Pennsylvania Central Engineers Demand the Old Wages.

Official Statement of the Engineers' Grievances.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 28.—The strike of railway engineers has not reached Cleveland seriously. A part of the engineers on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Road, quit work Friday night, but on consulting the headquarters of the Engineers' Brotherhood in this city, asked to be reinstated, and were allowed to resume work.

NO TROUBLE IS APPREHENDED

on the Atlantic, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central or Lake Shore Roads, contrary to what has been generally stated by the press of other cities.

THE CENTRAL AUTHORITY OF THE ENGINEERS' BROTHERHOOD

is firmly opposed to the strike. Chief Engineer Wilson, of this city, is using his best efforts to check the revolt in all quarters. He furnishes to the *Leader* the following official statement of the cause of the trouble, and the attitude of the Brotherhood in relation thereto:

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Inasmuch as many extravagant rumors have been circulated in regard to the engineers' strike, I deem it due to the public to say the strike on the leased lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, west of Pittsburgh, was caused by a reduction of 10 per cent in the engineers' wages. The engineers claim that an agreement was entered into about two years since, regulating the wages of the engineers, and that the engineers were assured that no change would be made in their pay unless they were consulted. They also claim that a slacking of business on the roads materially reduced their pay, as they were only paid for trips actually run. In some cases they did not make half time, yet the Company retained them in service, hoping for an increase in business.

THE ORDER FOR A REDUCTION

applied to officers as well as employes, and the Company claim to have treated all alike, yet it will readily be seen that a reduction of 10 per cent on a salary of $100 per month still leaves $90, while the reduction caused by the less number of trips run than usual and the percentage reduced some of the engineers' pay over 50 per cent. This the engineers claim to be unjust. The Company posted notice of a reduction

WITHOUT CONSULTING THE ENGINEERS,

and it created an intense excitement. The engineers appointed a committee to wait on the General Manager, and request the restoration of their pay. If this request was not acceded to the Committee were authorized to demand the restoration of pay and notify the Companies of the time at which the engineers would quit work. In doing this, the engineers

ACTED UPON THEIR OWN RESPONSIBILITY,

ignoring and violating the rules of the Brotherhood. Both sides claim to be sure of success, and, so far as heard from, they are stubbornly contesting the ground.

THE BROTHERHOOD

of Locomotive Engineers claim to be able, as a general rule, to obviate strikes, and one of the main features that have recommended this organization to public favor is its policy in regard to strikes. While it is generally admitted that a man has a right to quit if he is not satisfied, when that man accepts a position that involves the welfare of thousands of other persons the case is quite different, and the fact that the members of the Brotherhood had voluntarily obligated themselves not to go into a strike until every honorable means had been tried to settle the difficulty, gave them more influence and pay than the members of any other labor society ever obtained. It will be lamentable if, after gaining so much, our members, through ill-temper and hasty action, lose all. There is no doubt but that

BOTH SIDES ARE AT FAULT,

and the results so far show plainly the absolute necessity of providing in some way a tribunal that shall have power to peaceably adjust all such difficulties. The business interests of the country cannot afford to stop and witness a fight between railway officials and their employes; and more than all else, workingmen

CANNOT AFFORD TO STARVE

while capital sits idly by losing nothing but its interest. As I have already stated, the main purposes of the Brotherhood are to avoid these ruinous conflicts; and although many of our members are engaged in a strike at the present time, I feel it to be my duty to say that they are in no way sustained by the organization; and, so far as the officers of the organization are concerned, it is my firm belief that they will enforce our rules, if, by doing so, it excludes one-half our membership.

(Signed) CHARLES WILSON,
Grand Chief Engineer.

[To the Associated Press.]

TO LOCOMOTIVE-ENGINEERS,

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 28.—The following communication was furnished to the agent of the Associated Press this evening:

"The strike now in operation on the leased line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is in direct violation of the rules of the Brotherhood of Locomotive-Engineers. My advice to every member of the Brotherhood who has quit work on account of the strike is to

GO TO WORK AT ONCE,

and to use every influence in his power to induce all persons engaged in the strike to resume work, and

DESIST FROM ANY INTERFERENCE

with the Company's property or men. In my opinion no dishonor will be attached to any man who accepts a situation from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company during its present difficulties.

(Signed), CHARLES WILSON,
Grand Chief Engineer.

MACHINISTS' AND BLACKSMITHS' UNION.

John Fehrenbatch, President of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' International Union, has issued orders instructing the members of that Union at Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Logansport, Jeffersonville, Ind., and Uhrichville, O., to refrain from interfering with the locomotive-engineers in their strike.

CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 28.—Matters connected with the great strike of locomotive engineers and firemen grow in interest. The additional news shows strength and settled determination on the part of the strikers, and the unfortunate feature of

A SPIRIT OF MURDEROUS DIABOLISM.

Affairs at this point yesterday were quiet until a late hour of the night. No freight was moved on the Cincinnati & Columbus Division, but the through passenger-trains were started out and reached Columbus nearly on time. The volunteer engineers did their best, and Superintendent Ellison and his assistants

SPARED NO EFFORT

to keep up the passenger business on their end of the line. By the dispatches from other points, it seems that they have had better success than has attended other divisions, but it was hard work indeed, and must have been exhausting upon the few engineers, who were required to double their trips, and last night they realized that they had to face the murderous designs of desperate men.

THE ESCAPE FROM WRECK

at Columbia, a suburb of Cincinnati, last night, was desperately narrow. The eastern express, due here at 3:10 p. m. yesterday, was several hours behind in leaving Columbus. But for the trouble at Columbia, it would have reached the depot here a few minutes after 9. As it was, the cars did not get in until shortly before 11 o'clock. Mr. J. H. Setchell, Master Mechanic of the shops at this point, acted as engineer for this train from Columbus; Mr. Holloway, an experienced conductor, was in charge. At 8:40 last night, the train reached the Columbia Station, a few miles above the Cincinnati depot, going at the rate of at least twenty miles to the hour. As the engine reached the switch-board, Mr. Setchell felt it leave the main track and take the siding. Luckily he had not forgotten the discipline of

THE VETERAN OF THE THROTTLE.

As quickly as he could go through the motions, he reversed and put on the air-brake. Then he and his fireman, William Miner, and City Solicitor Warrington, who was indulging in the dangerous luxury of a ride on the locomotive, jumped for their lives. They saved their lives, fortunately. Notwithstanding the decrease in speed,

THE SHOCK

that resulted was tremendous. The siding upon which the train had been shot is used for local business at that station only. There were ten cars on this track, which is known as Creighton's side-track, and which commences a short distance above the station and terminates at the gully alongside a road that crosses the main track. The siding is about 400 feet long. There is no bumper at the lower end of it. Directly opposite this end is

A SMALL FRAME HOUSE,

in front of which stands a stout sycamore tree. This house is occupied by a Mrs. Neville and her child. Last night shortly before the train came Mrs. Neville and her child were sitting by the kitchen fire picking over nuts. They left and went into the front part of the house, and five minutes after the end of a heavy box-car, forced across the street, dashed two feet into the kitchen. It had struck the Sycamore tree first, and thus been diverted, otherwise it would have gone into the main part of the house with a force that nothing could resist. Only one of the ten cars was loaded, and that was the box-car

THAT THE ENGINE STRUCK.

It was full of shingles, which were scattered on both sides the track, marking the distance of the crash, which was 60 feet. Very fortunately, indeed, the two sleeping-coaches and several day cars, in which were many passengers, did not leave the track, and were not much damaged. Beyond a shock, the passengers were not troubled.

SLIGHT INJURIES RECEIVED.

The engineer, Mr. Setchell, was badly bruised about the head and back. It is supposed that, in jumping, he was hurled against a pile of lumber. The conductor, Mr. Halloway, was dashed against a large glass, and cut about the hands. These were about all the casualties reported at the depot last night. That this was

NO ACCIDENTAL AFFAIR

is shown by the facts that the switch was not only set to throw the train off the main track into the lumber cars, but was fixed with the pin in the usual way, and that people around the station declare that only a short time before the switch had been observed to be as it should be. These same people noticed

A STRANGE MAN LOITERING AROUND

the station a short time before the collision occurred. Conductor Halloway states that the appearance of that switch gave no possible indication of mere carelessness or accident. The train, he states, was going at from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour when he first felt the application of the brake. A boy stated to Mr. Ellison that, as the headlight of the locomotive was seen coming around the curve, about 300 feet from the switch, he saw, while standing about 200 feet away, a man

CHANGE THE SWITCH,

then run away. Shortly after the accident, a locomotive was sent up from the Pendleton shops, and, as soon as the coaches could be righted, they were brought down. The engine remains where it was wrecked.

[To the Associated Press.]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Supt. Ellison has offered

$500 REWARD

for the arrest and conviction of the man who misplaced the switch at Columbia, causing a train to run off last night. Several of the striking engineers to-day disclaim knowledge of this crime, declaring it had no connection with the plan of the strike, and

NO SANCTION OF THE BROTHERHOOD

of Engineers. A boy at Columbia saw a man turn the switch thirty seconds before the train came, and then run away. It was done by some one having a key, for the bolt was placed when the switch was moved. The train was going at the rate of twenty miles per hour. It drove one of ten freight cars on the side track into a dwelling, demolishing the kitchen, and causing the narrow escape of two inmates from death. Three men on the train were slightly injured, but are doing well.

Supt. Ellison is in receipt of dispatches from the Superintendents of the Pan-Handle and Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Divisions to the effect that

THE OUTLOOK IS BETTER

to-day than at any time since the strike. The best engineers here to-day have expressed regret for having struck, but have not asked to be taken back. A leading engineer at Morrow said to-day that he would come to Cincinnati to-morrow, and try to induce his fellow-engineers to recant, and ask to be taken back on the Company's terms.

THE FIREMEN

commenced coming back to-day, and some of them have been received. The Superintendent here will make this an occasion for dropping the poorest men. He had not less than fifty applications from engineers of other roads yesterday, coming, however, without recommendations, and they were therefore not engaged to-day. Neither of the two passenger trains due out started from here to-day.

NO FREIGHTS WILL RUN

to-morrow, but by Wednesday they are expected to run regularly. All passenger trains except accommodations will move to-morrow, and after Tuesday all trains, unless prevented by unforeseen developments. The accident of last night has had the effect to

DOUBLE THE PRECAUTIONS

of the Company, and array the best engineers against the reckless, criminal ones.

THE STRIKE HERE

is confined to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & Chicago Road. The officers say they will not compromise.

THE TRAIN FROM PITTSBURGH

to Cincinnati, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road, due here at half-past 6 this morning, arrived at 11 to-night. At Caniz, O., between 5 and 6 o'clock last night, it ran into a misplaced switch, but fortunately escaped serious damage.

SOAP HAD BEEN PLACED IN THE TANK

at Columbus, Ohio, from which its locomotive took water at 3 o'clock this afternoon, which rendered the water bad for making steam, and exposed the locomotive to the danger of blowing up, and caused it to stop at London to blow off steam and renew the water in the tender and boiler.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 28.—The railroad strike continues unabated, the locomotive engineers being determined, apparently, to fight it out. The Pan-Handle to-day ran all its accommodations, but the through trains due in the morning did not arrive. The 7:33 train, fast line, arrived this evening at 8:40, bringing the passengers and mails of the morning. The sidings of the Pennsylvania Railroad are

CROWDED WITH FREIGHT TRAINS.

On the Pan-Handle, no freight trains have run at all. On the Fort Wayne, all the passenger and some freight and stock trains arrived to-day. All the other roads stand about the same.

MEETING OF ENGINEERS.

Division 50, Locomotive Engineers, with their firemen, held a full meeting to-day, at which it was resolved not to continue work after Dec. 31, if the Pennsylvania Central Company insisted upon the 10 per cent reduction. A committee of six engineers and an equal number of firemen was appointed to go to Philadelphia and wait upon the officers of the road and inform them of the resolution come to. The shops of the Fort Wayne and Pan-Handle roads, for the present, have been closed.

ANOTHER MEETING.

A very large meeting of the Pennsylvania Company's locomotive engineers and firemen was held to-day in Odd Fellows Hall, Allegheny, at which it was resolved to stand out at all hazards. It was also stated that the Brotherhood of Engineers had nothing to do with the strike, but fully supported it.

The men on the Pittsburgh & Cleveland have again left their trains.

THE NUMBER OF STRIKERS.

There are 1,355 engineers, and a like number of firemen, out on the Pennsylvania Company's roads. About 1,500 additional employes have been thrown out of situations for the present by the temporary closing of the shops.

[To the Associated Press.]

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28.—The engineers' strike still continues. At a meeting held in Alleghany to-day, it was resolved to

STAND OUT AT ALL HAZARDS.

Trains are arriving and departing on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and Cleveland & Pittsburgh Roads as usual. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad are suffering more than the rest. It is understood that the engineers of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad go to work to-morrow, accepting the reduction.

COLUMBUS, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 28.—The strikers continue to hold out, but they begin to show weakness in their ranks. Your correspondent has heard conversation of some of the strikers. They say they are ready and

WANT TO GO TO WORK,

if sure of protection from the more violent ones. They have attempted no violence here yet. All that the three divisions of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis lines centering here are able to do is to move most of their passenger trains. In another day they will have

ALL THE ENGINEERS NECESSARY

to move all the passenger trains. The way things look here now, and in view of the strong determination of the Company to tie up everything before the submitting to the strikers, it seems probable that the strikers will yield before to-morrow has closed.

[To the Associated Press.]

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 28.—The striking engineers held a meeting this morning for religious exercises. The meeting was attended by 200 persons. A general interchange of sentiment was had on

THE SITUATION.

Letters were read from the engineers of other roads offering to donate half their salaries to sustain the strike, if necessary. The engineers

RESOLVED TO STAND FIRM

in their demands, and a generally hopeful spirit was manifested. The Brotherhood here are specially anxious to have the public understand that they are opposed to a resort to violence or force to prevent any person from running their engines.

CRESTLINE, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRESTLINE, O., Dec. 28.—There is no marked change in the situation of affairs on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway to report from this point this evening.

THE USUAL NUMBER OF TRAINS

have arrived from the West to-day, and the regular Sunday freight-express for Chicago is coming along on time from the East. This is a well-known place of residence of many engineers, nearly all of whom are members of the Brotherhood. But little sympathy with the strike has developed in this community, and the opinion is current on the streets that it is

WITHOUT AUTHORITY FROM THE BROTHERHOOD.

The fact of several well-known members of that Order, of good character, continuing to run on the Eastern Division of the road, and no strike having occurred between here and Chicago, would appear to strengthen this belief. The railway officials have many applications for employment from engineers from various points, and confidence is felt that no serious interruption will occur on this route.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—To this hour, no acts of violence have been committed to-day by the striking engineers. Quietness has been the rule, and noisy demonstrations on the arrival or departure of Pan-Handle trains the exception. There have been no indications of weakening on either side, though the strikers claim to have information from Pittsburgh leading them to believe that the

COMPANY WILL RECEDE,

and come to their terms. Gen. Dan Macauley, of Logansport in command of the two military companies of this city last evening, this morning

TELEGRAPHS TO GOV. HENDRICKS

as follows:

Arrived about 4 o'clock this morning. Train wrecked seven miles from here, but no one injured. We are patrolling the road and guarding properly. Shall attempt to organize a Sheriff's force to assist and relieve us. Some excitement, but no trouble yet.

At 4 o'clock this morning the General telegraphs the Governor as follows:

Train just left for Chicago. Sent guard with it. Considerable excitement and discussion, but no violence. Attended a large meeting of engineers and fully explained matters, reading your order. They disavow and repudiate all lawlessness and riotous acts, claiming them to be committed by irresponsible persons. Have tested public feeling thoroughly, and think it best to remain at least to-morrow. Will get through all right and pleasantly I think.

DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT MILLER

brought in the mail under guard at 3 o'clock this morning, returning Eastward this forenoon. This was the only train on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road since Friday morning. A train

ON THE JEFFERSONVILLE DIVISION

arrived to-night. A freight train on the same road was stopped at Franklin to-day by a telegram from Indianapolis railroad officials, warning it of danger. Last night a policeman discovered

THE VINCENNES SWITCH TURNED

and the space between the bars packed solid with cotton, sand, and other substances. In this condition, no mortal hand could have replaced the switch in time to have saved a coming train. If the Vincennes train had been on time, it would inevitably have been wrecked, but fortunately it was late, and no damage to life and property was done.

A large number of special policemen were sworn in to-day, to do duty during the continuance of the strike.

[To the Associated Press.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—Everything is quiet here to-day, and railroad matters are improving.

PASSENGER TRAINS

arrived on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road from Columbus at 1:30 this morning, and the train went East on the same road at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Superintendent Miller, of the First Division, in charge of another train from Columbus, will arrive at about 10 o'clock this evening.

On the Louisville Road, one train arrived at 8:30 p. m.

THE TRAIN WITH TROOPS,

which left here yesterday afternoon for Logansport, was ditched at Walhaim, 5 miles east of Logansport, on the Pan-Handle Road. The accident was caused by the switch being tampered with. The soldiers marched into Logansport, arriving there at 4 o'clock this morning. Dispatches received from Gen. McCaulley report

EVERYTHING QUIET TO-DAY.

No effort is being made by the strikers to prevent the moving of trains. Guards have been placed along the railroad track and in the railroad yards. The wrecked train from Walheim was brought into Logansport this afternoon, and a regular mail and passenger train started for Chicago. Gen. McCaulley had

A CONFERENCE

with a committee of strikers and the Sheriff to-day.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 28.—The situation of the engineers' strike is about the same. The Brotherhood held what is reported to have been

A VERY STORMY MEETING

last night, although nothing more definite than rumor can be obtained as to their proposed action. The Toledo, Wabash & Western engineers were, it is reported, unanimous for the strike; and it is said that a committee was appointed to proceed to the different headquarters along the road, and compel the men to act in concert with them. A number of Pittsburgh strikers were present at the meeting, and worked up the feeling of the men considerably.

ONE GRIEVANCE

these Wabash men have is, that the Company now owe them two months' wages. The officers of this road say they will close the road rather than submit to their engineers.

In conversation with C. E. Gorham, General Manager, and C. D. Gorham, Superintendent of the West Division of the Fort Wayne Road, your correspondent was informed they

DID NOT EXPECT ANY TROUBLE,

as they had positive assurances from their best men that they would not strike. They also declare the strike to be unauthorized by the Brotherhood, and that it is merely an individual strike. Should their division or branches strike, they intend to fight it out, and would close the road if necessary. They say the strikers should never pull throttle on the road again. In the event of a strike,

NO STOPPAGE OF TRAVEL

would ensue, as they had men to take the strikers' engines at half an hour's notice. They say the strike would be ended in twenty-four hours.

THE EAST DIVISION

is already wavering. All passenger-trains have been got through on time, and some freights have commenced running.

RICHMOND, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 28.—There is some improvement in the running of trains on the Pan-Handle Division leading into this city; and the officers, who say they have men for more engines than they have protection for, think they will have matters in much

BETTER SHAPE TO-MORROW.

The train that left here for Chicago yesterday morning, stopped at Kokomo to get a car-load of militia from Indianapolis. With this addition the train started for Logansport. At a late hour last night or an early hour this morning a switch was found turned at Walton, and

THE TRAIN WAS RUN OFF.

An engine was sent from here to help it on.

The train that arrived here from Chicago last night came very near meeting the same or

A WORSE FATE

in the yard at Logansport. Fearing trouble, they ran through the town at about twenty-five miles an hour. A switch had been turned for them, but the change was detected, and an officer ran up and threw it back when the engine was within a rod or two of it. The timely discovery

PREVENTED A BAD WRECK.

The only train of the Eastern Division from Columbus, since the strike, passed through to Indianapolis with four baggage and express cars last night. Superintendent Miller in charge. On the Fort Wayne Road the trains arrived as usual, and it is believed the new engineers on this division will not strike; but on the

LITTLE MIAMI DIVISION

no trains have arrived since Friday. The police are from the Union Depot on the arrival of trains, but so far the engineers in this part have made no demonstration, save that a Little Miami striker threatened to attack an engineer still running on the Fort Wayne Road, and wearing a Brotherhood pin. He took off the pin and got on his engine, and that settled the matter. Most of the men about the yard and freight depots have been suspended, as also the section gangs, save a foreman and a man to each section.

LOGANSPORT, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 28.—The engineers' strike still continues. The Cincinnati mail-trains were run out of Chicago yesterday by Master-Mechanic Gormly to Logansport. The passengers got off outside the city, and the train was run through here at full speed, to the great chagrin of about 200 engineers and firemen gathered at the depot for the purpose of holding it. An attempt was made to

THROW THE TRAIN OFF THE TRACK

at the depot by misplacing a switch, but the switch was replaced when the engine was within thirty feet of it. The Chicago mail left Richmond at 10:10 a. m., Conductor Crockett acting as engineer. This train waited at Kokomo, Ind., until 11 o'clock p. m., for

TROOPS FROM INDIANAPOLIS

to protect it and other trains passing Logansport. This train struck a misplaced switch at Walbaum, seven miles from the city, throwing the engine, baggage-car, and one coach off the track.

EASTERN OPINION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Prominent railroad men in this city seem to think the engineers' strike in the West worthy of little notice, and nearly all characterize it as simply an effort upon the part of the Engineers' Brotherhood to test their strength. The Eastern Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company said on Saturday that he thought the strike

WOULD NOT BECOME GENERAL,

or extend East. Their Company, he said, had not refused any freight, and he did not think they would be forced to do so.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT,

Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was in the city Saturday. He left at 3 p. m. that day for Philadelphia, having been telegraphed to consult on some matter pertaining to the strike.

CHICAGO.

THE OTHER SIDE.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE yesterday visited the round-house of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company, on the corner of Carpenter and Carroll streets, for the purpose of giving the striking locomotive-engineers an opportunity to make a statement of their case to the public. The round-house was as neat as possible, and about fifty men were scattered in little knots about the large building. They were all nicely dressed, and looked as respectable as any one could have wished. They were acting in an orderly, quiet manner, which might have set an example to many more pretentious gatherings, and altogether presented such an appearance of peace and good-will that the reporter expressed surprise.

"What are you all doing down here to-night?" asked he, of a little knot of men near the door.

A LITTLE TALK.

"Well, we've come here to have a little talk just now. We've been down all day looking after our engines, and, now it's getting dark, we thought we'd have a chance to talk a bit."

Reporter—Are you inclined to let a reporter listen to your talk?

An Engineer—If you are from THE TRIBUNE you are just the man we want to see. If you'll come to the office we'll give you a seat and tell you our story just as short and straightforward as we know how.

To this offer there seemed to be a general assent, and the reporter was conducted to "the office," seated in a chair by the stove, and surrounded by about fifteen or twenty men.

Reporter—How many locomotive engineers are there on this division?

An Engineer—There are twenty-five engineers in Chicago and twenty-five firemen.

Reporter—Well, fire up and start off with your story.

THE CAUSE OF THE STRIKE.

An Engineer—I'll begin at the beginning, and tell you the cause of the strike. About two years ago the engineers and officers of the Pan-Handle Railway made a contract, which was signed by both parties. The engineers were to receive a certain rate of pay, ranging from $2.50 to $5 a day, according to a certain fixed schedule. On the first day of this month they broke that contract, by reducing our pay 10 per cent.

Reporter—When did you receive notice of the reduction?

The Engineer—Dec. 1 we were told for the first time that the reduction would be made from that date.

ACTION TAKEN.

Reporter—What action did you take?

The Engineer—We formed a committee and sent them to the officers of the road, requesting them to stick to the terms of the contract.

Reporter—Did you contemplate a strike then?

The Engineer—Yes, sir. We told them that the reduction they made placed us back 10 per cent worse than we were two years ago, before the contract was made, and that we would work for no reduction of pay, and would certainly strike. We then arranged the strike among ourselves. Of course we said nothing about it to the officers, but, by previous agreement, all hands ceased work at noon of Friday, Dec. 26.

THE PAN HANDLE ROAD.

Reporter—How many engineers are there on the Pan-Handle Road?

The Engineer—Firemen and engineers together, there cannot be less than 4,000, and the firemen have struck too against reduction.

Reporter—Where are the headquarters of this division?

The Engineer—At Logansport. The other Division Headquarters are at Columbus.

Reporter—Is the above the only cause you have for a strike?

The Engineer—We think it a sufficient one in itself.

MORE GRIEVANCES.

Another Engineer—But we have more grievances than that.

Reporter—Name them.

Second Engineer—Our pay averages $3.25 a day while we are on duty. Last June or July the officers undertook to make us pay for all damages which might occur to our engines, whether they were incurred through our fault or not. They didn't give us any chance at all.

Reporter—Why did not you remonstrate against that at the time?

Second Engineer—We did, of course. We sent a committee to them to argue the matter.

Reporter—What concession did they make?

Third Engineer—They modified their order in this way: If you don't pay the damages, we'll discharge you.

Reporter—I fail to see the modification.

Several Engineers—So do we; but we let it go.

Second Engineer—Well, they didn't say so in so many words, but they said that they would allow us to work out the amounts due them for damages to engines.

Reporter—I suppose you could damage an engine in such a way that ten years' salary could not cover the expense.

Second Engineer—Why, of course, it was all nonsense.

ANOTHER POINT.

Third Engineer—Well, now, here's another point. We get paid so much a day for every day we are on a run. They pay by the "run," not by the day.

Reporter—How many days do you average a week?

Third Engineer—Seven or eight. You understand that a day is twelve hours, and, from our point of view, there are fourteen "days" in the week. Well, as I was saying, we get paid by the run. Now when the original contract was made two years ago, the Company agreed that when an engine went to the machine-shop for repairs, her engineer was to have another engine to make up his time. They have not done it at all.

Reporter—How long in a year is an engine out of order?

First Engineer—Well, my engine is a good one and she can't be less than three months every two years in the shop.

Reporter—And do you lose three months' pay in two years?

First Engineer—Of course I do, except when special service is needed.

Third Engineer—Now let me tell you how this works. Two switch-engines were taken out Saturday,—one by the Yard-Master, and one by Mr. Woods, Freight-Agent. They ran out at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. When they were brought back to the turn-table at the round-house there was nobody present to take charge of them. We found them there, and cut their tanks loose and shoved them inside the house to prevent their freezing up. We had to put two engines into one stall. We found that engine, No. 311, run by Mr. Woods, Freight-Agent, in a

STRIKING ENGINEERS.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 27.—The strike of the locomotive engineers continued to-day. No through trains on the Pan-Handle Road from the West arrived to-day, except the through mail. The Fort Wayne is running its full complement of through passenger trains, but freight and accommodation trains are scarce. On the Cleveland & Pittsburgh and Erie & Pittsburgh matters are about the same as telegraphed last evening. To-day, the Pennsylvania Central issued

AN ORDER REDUCING THE WAGES OF ALL EMPLOYES

10 per cent after Jan. 1. Of course this includes engineers and firemen. In conversation with a number of engineers in the employ of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, they stated positively to your correspondent that should this Company insist upon this reduction they will

STRIKE RATHER THAN SUBMIT.

The Society of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is in a very prosperous condition, and has over $500,000 in its Treasury. The engineers claim that they can

STAND THIS LOCK-OUT

longer than the companies. They have the sinews to back them, whereas the railroad companies must live up to their agreement with the public. Competition now, too, is so strong that they must soon submit. They claim that the Pennsylvania Company cannot control all the roads, and this in a measure is true.

RAILROAD COMPETITION.

The Connellsville Railroad, now known as the Pittsburgh, Baltimore & Washington, controlled by Garrett & Cohen under a liberal management, has reduced the passenger rates of fare to nearly one-half the former rates,—only $5 to Baltimore and Washington, $7 to Philadelphia, and $9 to New York. They are fighting the Pennsylvania Railroad very hard, and it does seem as though at present it did not well pay them to allow this strike to long go on. However, on the other side, the managers of the Western road, clearly say that their

FREIGHT BUSINESS HAS FALLEN OFF

fully 42 per cent; that they are compelled to reduce or fail, or, in other words, non-reduction means bankruptcy for the companies.

Mr. Pitcairn, the Superintendent of the Pan-Handle, told your correspondent that never in the history of that road have they

HAD SO LITTLE FREIGHT

along the line. Really they have done less business than was ever known, and, consequently, they are not much affected by the strike on that score. He thought that the entire matter would be settled in a day or two.

Mr. Laying, the Assistant General Manager of the Fort Wayne Road, also seemed to think that ere many days the engineers would see their folly, and resume.

THE ENGINEERS HELD A VERY LARGE MEETING

to-day, in which they resolved to stand by one another, and not put their hands on a throttle until the companies restored former prices. They claimed at the meeting that the companies broke faith with them, and that, after reducing their time of running, ought not to reduce their wages; also, they were counseled by their leaders to commit no overt act, but to act like gentlemen, and sustain the dignity of their position.

NO DISTURBANCES.

To-night some few are a little intoxicated and talk quite loud, but the majority of the strikers are law-abiding, and are calmly but resolutely awaiting results. The engineers allow the mails to run, and furnish engineers to man the trains, in order that no delay or trouble will be given the Government.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 27.—The Pan-Handle has not had a train in since 9:45 a. m. yesterday. Travel on that road is completely dead. This forenoon the Kellogg opera company came in over the Vandalia, expecting to go on to Dayton via the Central, but instead had their tickets exchanged, and the troupe were forwarded over the Bee Line. There is

NO ABATEMENT IN THE EXCITEMENT.

All kinds of rumors are floating through the city. One was to-night that a conductor, attempting to take a train out on the Vincennes Road, had been shot by the strikers. It proved to be utterly groundless. No well-defined violence was committed until 7 this evening. Harvey Vance, a scab engineer, attempted to take out the Pan-Handle passenger train East. Just as the engine emerged from the Union Depot

A SHOT WAS FIRED,

taking effect in the engineer's arm, disabling him from duty. The train was run into the yard, and did not leave the city. The shooting was done by Jerry Bush, a striker, and ex-Secretary of the Indianapolis Lodge of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Bush was arrested and is now in the city prison. Intense excitement prevails in the neighborhood. No other bloodshed is reported.

MILITARY ORDERED OUT.

Gov. Hendricks received a dispatch to-day from the Sheriff of Cass County stating that a mob had collected at the Pan-Handle offices at Logansport, and was beyond his control, and asking aid of the State. At 7 o'clock this evening two military organizations of this city—the Emmet Guards and College Guards—left for Logansport, armed and equipped. Gen. Dan Macauley was given command by the Governor. A detachment of police was to go, but, fearing an outbreak here, they were detained. Conductor Hise is now coming with the Louisville

MAIL ON A HAND-CAR.

The intelligent portion of the strikers deprecate violence under any circumstances. The strikers unqualifiedly deny that the accident on the Pan-Handle, last night, was of their causing. They also say that the enemies of the road, hearing of this trouble, will now seek revenge by placing obstructions upon the tracks, knowing the odium of such deviltment will fall upon the engineers and not upon the perpetrators. For this reason they threaten to shoot the first party detected tampering with the rails or switches.

CONTRADICTION.

The report is contradicted that the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western or any part of the Vandalia will join the strike, or that the Bee Line is in any way affected. So far as the Pan-Handle proper is concerned, public sympathy seems to be with the Brotherhood.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 27.—The train which left here on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road last night was thrown from the track outside of the city by an open switch, and was abandoned. The regular Louisville train last night went through, but no train has arrived from Louisville since 8 o'clock last night. The train due to leave here for Louisville at 10 o'clock left the depot about one hour late.

The Superintendent of the Vincennes Railroad reports that he will have five out of six regular trains through to-day on the Columbus Division of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. No trains have arrived or departed since 12 o'clock yesterday. The train due here at 6 o'clock last evening is reported to be at Bradford Junction, O.

There is a large crowd about the Union Depot, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis yards, but no riotous demonstrations have been made as yet. A train is now ready to start for Columbus, and will probably get off about noon to-day.

Serious disturbances are reported at Logansport this morning, but no particulars have been received.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 27.—A train on the P., C. & St. L. R. R. left the Union Depot this evening at half-past 6 o'clock, in charge of Harvey Vance, an engineer not a member of the Union, but before the train had reached the outskirts of the city a shot was fired, which took effect in Vance's arm, inflicting a slight flesh wound. The shot was fired by a striking engineer, whose name could not be learned. Several policemen were on board the engine at the time, and the man was arrested. No trains have gone out on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad to-day, and none have arrived up to 6 o'clock. There has been one train each way on the Louisville Road to-day.

FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 27.—The strike of the locomotive engineers has caused great excitement here, which is materially increased by a rumor that the engineers of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, and branches, would strike during the night.

THE WABASH ENGINEERS

complain they were reduced 15 per cent the 1st of December, and that all the other roads only 10 per cent. They appointed a committee to remonstrate with the officials of the road, and gave them until 12 o'clock midnight to-night to decide. This evening the officials notified the Committee that

THEY WOULD NOT RECEDE

from their position. The engineers would have to submit to the reduction. A meeting of the Engineers' Association was called to consider the next step, but as it is secret nothing can be learned as to its action. The men are greatly exasperated and angry. Knots were gathered together before the meeting discussing the question. There seems to be no question that by to-morrow or Monday

A STRIKE WILL COMMENCE.

The officers of the Western Division of the Ft. Wayne Road, Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads are expecting a strike. The engineers of the Eastern Division of the Ft. Wayne Railroad are on a strike, but the Company has succeeded in getting passenger trains through on time to-day. No freight trains are running on that Division.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATEMENT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 27.—The General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this city to-day volunteered me the following engineers in his and connecting lines in the statement concerning the strike of the locomotive West:

Several newspaper men have called on me to-day inquiring about this matter, and I may say that I have but the one statement for all: Two years ago the wages of the locomotive engineers were increased 10 per cent, and they are the last persons in the world who ought to have struck as they did, because we had simply reduced their pay to what they were originally given. We found it necessary to make this reduction, and we expected that they at least would not have given us the most trouble; but, though the trains on the roads in question were stopped for a time, to-day they are being run as usual. We have found in this emergency that there were other men, not engineers, who were capable of running a locomotive, and the embarrassment on these roads will only be temporary. On the 1st of January we will reduce the wages of all employes on the road east of Pittsburgh as they have been reduced west of Pittsburgh, and we apprehend no strike here, as we believe our men have too much common sense to strike because their wages, without excepting any employe, are reduced that amount. If they strike, it will be the worse for them. We won't have much trouble in these times to get competent men to work for the wages we intend paying after the 1st proximo.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Thomas A. Scott, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and J. M. Creighton, the General Western Agent, left the city this morning for Philadelphia, in response to dispatches calling for their immediate presence on account of the strike on their Western lines.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 27.—The excitement over the engineers' strike is unabated here. One train left for Pittsburgh this morning in charge of Master of Transportation Simmons. A posse of police was sent on this train to Dennison, there to receive orders from the Sheriff.

A dispatch was received by Manager Caldwell, from headquarters in Pittsburgh, which states that the engineers on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Division have gone to work, and signed a paper agreeing, if they are given employment, that they will not strike again, and denounce the "Brotherhood" as the cause of their trouble.

A train has just arrived from Pittsburgh.

Hundreds of able-bodied loafers throng the depot, expressing their intense regret that there is so little fun going on.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 27—Midnight.—Up to midnight no violence or particular trouble has occurred by reason of the striking engineers. The railroad authorities to night

SHIPPED 500 CARTRIDGES

to Bradford Junction, for the use of the Sheriff of Darke County. There has been a consultation with the State authorities relative to calling out the militia for duty in case they are needed, but up to this hour no call has been issued.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—A reporter visited the striking engineers at the Pendleton yards, and received a number of statements with regard to the cause of the strike. Messrs. Jessup, Seigler, Price, and Clemens, the oldest engineers on the Little Miami Road, state that about two years ago Col. Thomas Scott, Messrs. McCulloch and Laying and the engineers made an agreement with regard to the salaries of the engineers, and agreed that the contract then made should not be violated by either party before both parties had discussed the matter. The engineers claim that this agreement had been violated. They think, considering the dangers, the responsibility, and the working hours, that the wages are not too high. That there was a large minority of the engineers who dreaded the issue is shown by the fact that out of fifty-one engineers on the Cincinnati Division twenty-five voted against a strike.

Superintendent Ellison expects on Monday morning to man all the passenger-trains as usual. To-day all the passenger-trains left on time, except the accommodations.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—The Pacific express train on the Pensylvania Central Railroad, which left New York on Christmas, was delayed on the road at Dennison, Ohio, where a Sheriff boarded it with a posse for protection. At Columbia it ran into an open switch and off the track, smashing the locomotive and slightly injuring the engineer. At midnight it arrived here.

CRESTLINE, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRESTLINE, O., Dec. 27.—The passenger trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway have all arrived and departed from this station to-day on time, and are running to-night along the road without interruption. A limited number of freight trains have also been dispatched East and West from this point. The only demonstrations of the strikers as yet developed on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway are east of this place, and do not appear to be formidable. Theodore Gray, a veteran conductor of the Company, and formerly an engineer, brought the fast line passenger-train through from Pittsburgh to Crestline on time this morning, running the engine all the way himself. The Company have local men enough to keep their passenger-trains moving, and no serious trouble is apprehended on this route.

DENNISON, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENNISON, O., Dec. 27.—The strike continues here, and affairs are assuming a serious aspect as darkness approaches. The strikers have stopped all trains to-day, but, with the aid of a few of the road officers and County Sheriff, they were again started. The county officers have

CALLED ON THE GOVERNOR FOR TROOPS

to keep the peace. Very many of the strikers are under the influence of liquor, and have tried several times, without success, to gain possession of those men who are willing to run.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 27.—The engineers of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, who struck at 12 o'clock yesterday, returned to work to-day, and all the trains of that road are moving on time.

LOGANSPORT, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 27.—The Sheriff of Cass County telegraphed from Logansport to-day for assistance to quell a disturbance there, and two companies, numbering 150 men were sent out by the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Road, in command of Gen. Dan Macauley. They will reach Logansport to-night.

A train from Chicago for Richmond went over the road to-day, but did not stop at Logansport.

NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Senate Transportation Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—The Senate Committee on Transportation arrived last night, and met this morning at the St. Charles Hotel for the purpose of hearing testimony concerning trade, statistics, etc. A committee from the Chamber of Commerce, headed by Judge J. H. Kennard, waited upon the Committee, tendering them the hospitalities of the city. A committee from the Cotton Exchange also called and extended greetings, inviting them to visit the Cotton Exchange and expressing their willingness to impart any information they possessed upon the subject.

Both Committees were received by Mr. Windom. The Hon. William Burrell, Mr. Higbie, and others, by request of the Committee, made a statement giving their views regarding the proposed Fort St. Phillip Canal.

The Durell sub-Committee will arrive to-morrow.

THE HOLLIDAY WILL CASE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Surrogate of Westchester County, in this State, has admitted to probate the will of the wife of Ben Holliday, which was drawn in March, 1871, leaving to Ben all her property. A second will had been drawn in August, 1873, in which Mrs. Holliday settled her entire property on her son, Ben Holliday, Jr., and her daughters, married and unmarried, subject to an extraordinary condition, and cutting off her husband from any portion of her property. He contested the validity of the document, and on the trial testimony was given that at the time of the making of the will of 1873 Mrs. Holliday was not in her right mind.

THE SILK DUTY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Paterson silk-weavers are advocating the reduction of the tariff on thrown silk from 35 to 15 per cent, and the matter will be pressed before Congress.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Dec. 27.—The Coroner's jury to investigate the recent death of convict Henry Williams, reassembled at the State Penitentiary this forenoon at 10 o'clock. Maj. S. W. Munn, a criminal lawyer, acted as foreman of the jury. The Hon. J. M. Southworth and Dr. Canisius, Commissioners, and the Warden, Maj. Wham, and his assistants, and Drs. B. C. Miller, Curtis, Bacon, and Casey were present. The Hon. Henry Snapp appeared in legal capacity at the instance of the officers of the prison, and E. Phelps appeared for Dr. Mason, Prison Physician. At the solicitation of the Coroner, J. R. Flanders appeared as County-Attorney.

DR. R. J. CURTIS, SWORN.

When he first saw the body of Henry Williams, which was last evening, at the office of the Coroner, it bore evidence that a post-mortem had already been held. The heart had been removed, and the scalp had been taken off. Examined the body thoroughly; found no reason to believe that the deceased came to his death from disease. Said the heart was shown him in alcohol. It was covered with an unusual amount of fat. It is not a fatty degeneration, but is a fatty deposit. The heart had two apertures in it, and I was told one was made with a knife for microscopic examination of the muscular tissues. The other opening was three inches in length on the external surface, between the ventricles. The upper third of this opening was made with a knife, and the lower third has the same appearance. Didn't know whether the middle third was made with a knife, or was an ante-mortem rupture. It connects with the right ventricle. There was also a connection between the lower third of this opening and the left ventricle, which appears to have been made with a knife. The walls of the right ventricle were thinner than is usual. In my opinion deceased had slight disease of the heart, from the fatty condition, but no disease of the valves. The immediate cause of the alleged rupture of the heart might have been any excitement or shock of the system. The deceased's health could have been ascertained by medical examination before his death. The condition of his heart unfitted him for hard labor, and such affection would eventually lead to death. Don't know that this heart is that of Henry Williams. Received the heart from Drs. Mason and Miller. It was said to be Williams' heart. With such a heart, without labor, a man could live till old age. All organs of the body were unnaturally fat. Don't know whether the heart was ruptured or not. Couldn't say whether deceased came to his death from violence or not, from an examination of heart. The brain was a very unhealthy organ. If the opening in the heart is a rupture it would have caused death. The greatest trouble with the heart is the thinness of the right ventricle. Congestion of the brain was induced by recent excitement or struggling. Congestion was not the cause of death. The disease of the heart was of long standing. The bath is 54 degrees.

DR. J. R. CASEY, SWORN.

Examined the body of Henry Williams last evening. The brain was congested. The other organs were in good condition. Saw the heart of Williams in alcohol. The upper and lower third of the alleged rupture was made with a knife. The heart was not in a healthy condition. The walls of the heart were thin. The accumulation of fat would interfere with the action of the heart. Deceased may have come to his death from heart disease. He was not fit for active exercise. A physician could have told the condition of the heart by examination before death. A violent shock to such a man as Williams would be likely to produce serious results,—rupture of the heart, for instance. It would be gross neglect in a physician to order a violent shock without a knowledge of the condition of his patient. Was once Prison Physician. Did not always examine convicts closely, and the disease Williams had might have escaped my notice. I might have ordered him a bath. A bath administered to a man in the condition of Williams might or might not produce death.

DR. B. C. MILLER, OF CHICAGO, SWORN.

Had examined the heart. Had never seen the body of Williams, but produced an affidavit from Dr. E. Powell, of Chicago, to the effect that the heart he had examined was what Commissioner Bane had given him, and said to be that of Williams. The heart was slightly diseased. In my opinion, what Dr. Mason has pronounced a rupture of the heart in his report is a wound made with a knife. The wound was smooth and incised. Have seen several ruptures. Never found a rupture in a heart where this opening is located. Did not believe Williams' heart was ruptured. The right ventricle is thin. I examined the heart in Chicago without knowing whose it was or where it was from. The alleged rupture is a very natural wound to make in opening a body. First saw the heart at Dr. Powell's office. Believe the Prison Physician conscientious, and that he made the wound in the heart accidentally in opening the body. Williams could have endured a cold bath without serious effects, if administered in moderation.

DR. C. H. BACON, SWORN.

Am ex-physician of the prison. Have examined the heart of Williams. It is slightly diseased. The rupture of such a heart is possible, but not probable. Ordinarily, a rupture occurs on the apex, but this opening is in the central and lower part of the ventricle. Can't say whether the opening was made with a knife or not, because I have examined it only with the naked eye. A violent shock to a person with such a heart would produce an undue accumulation of blood. A cold bath produces a flow of blood to the heart, and this a rupture from over-distension sometimes. I used to administer cold baths. When administered as punishment, the convict was not always examined. Never ordered any punishment whatever. The Commissioners made all rules in writing governing discipline, and the Wardens enforced them. Was always present when a bath was given. Left the prison July 15; Dr. Mason was appointed physician in June. Gen. Bane wanted me to stay at the prison after Mason came, to give him (Mason) time to post himself in practice, for he had been practicing dentistry for twelve years. Bane wanted me to stay three months. If I had given an order to bathe a convict I should have regarded it criminal negligence to have been absent when the bath was given. Was paid for the time I remained after my successor had been appointed. I prescribed the bath in cases of feigned insanity. The bath-tub is 6½ feet by 2 feet 4 inches wide, 20 inches deep. The tubs are filled two-thirds full of cold water. The subject, under my administration, was plunged in and taken out at once. Never noticed any particular immediate effect from the bath. Saw one man strangled from a bath which was administered without my orders. This man was resuscitated by my timely arrival. Drowning often causes a rupture with persons with diseased heart. Can't say whether Williams came to his death from strangulation or rupture of the heart. Capt. Hall is a humane officer, and used to administer baths with good judgment. Baths are not dangerous to healthy persons.

DEPUTY WARDEN J. P. HALL, SWORN.

I have charge of the discipline of the prison. Have been here several years. Receive all orders from and report to the Warden. The Warden is the executive officer. I remember Williams' death. Saw him in the bath house on the 12th inst., alive. Dr. Mason had ordered him bathed. We took several convicts to undress the prisoner; filled a tub two-thirds full from the artesian well. He was then immersed, head under, five or six seconds. Williams resisted with all his might. Aimed to put him in on his back, but couldn't keep him in that position. When he got out of the tub he was seated on its edge. He was stubborn and defiant. He breathed hard. He was then immersed again for a second time. I then saw there was perhaps something the matter with him. His pulse was weak. Sent for the Steward, Dr. Baird, Dr. Mason being absent. He seemed to want to lay down. I ordered the convicts assisting in the bath to report at their working place. I called Sleeper, my assistant, and we laid Williams on his side on a table. I then went in person for the Steward. When we returned Williams was dead. Was gone, say five minutes. From the time I saw him put in until his death he did not speak. He was bathed twice before I saw him. I ordered him bathed a third and fourth time. I supposed he had been put in once, but afterward learned he had been put in twice. The mode of bathing is to immerse the subject, and then let him out and run around to warm up. When he is stubborn and resists we immerse again, but do not continue these immersions in all cases to conquer the subject. Cold bath will not subdue some men. Williams was ordered bathed a third time because he was stubborn. Dr. Mason told me three months ago that the Commissioners had given him verbal orders to use the bath in certain cases, feigned sickness, for instance. My order to bathe Williams came through my Assistant Deputy, Sleeper. He was "ducked" for feigned sickness. Never thought we could cure him with cold-water bath. The object of the bath was to ascertain if he was really sick or not. He was taken from "solitary" to bath-house, where he had been 11 hours, but not in punishment. Punishment in "solitary" on first or second offense consists of a bread and water diet and the blind doors closed; on the third offense he is handcuffed to a ring-bolt in the wall, his hands being as high as his chin. The prisoner is left there until he agrees to live up to the rules of the prison. It is not customary to put weights upon prisoners' backs when so punished. We sometimes compel a prisoner to walk a beat in the solitary for ten hours at a time with fifty pounds strapped to his back. The bathing of Williams commenced at 7¼ o'clock in the morning. He had been in "solitary" the eleven hours previous. He slept on the stone floor while in solitary. He first complained of being sick on the 10th, two days before he died. He was reported by the guard because he had not done a reasonable day's work. On the 11th he was taken to the sick hall for examination by the Doctor. The Doctor marked him for "duty." On the 2d inst. he was punished for disorderly conduct. On the 11th, after he had been set at work, he complained of his hands hurting him. It was the evening of the 11th that the Doctor ordered him bathed. His offense was not doing a day's work. Some time ago, Major Wham, the Warden, sent for me to come to his office. Mr. Southworth was there. He asked if cold baths were being administered here. I replied, "Yes, upon the order of the prison physician." The Warden knew nothing of the bathing of Williams at the time. He was not at the prison at all. Have administered baths upon Dr. Bacon's order when he was not present. I reported the death of Williams to Gen. Bane. The Warden never gave me an order to bathe a man. Williams was in for horse-stealing. He pretended he could not speak English. He learned to talk rapidly. He was generally refractory—a troublesome man. When I went to the bath-house Williams was standing with his pants half on. I told him to dress himself, and he would not obey. I then ordered him stripped and bathed again, which had to be done by force. I asked my Deputy a second time if the doctor had ordered the man bathed? He replied that he had. The temperature of the water was 55° to 60°. We have only administered four or five baths since Dr. Mason has been here, and he has generally been present. He has neither been too rigid or too lenient with the convicts. There have been only two or three deaths during the summer. If Williams had not been diseased the bath would not have hurt him. "I gave him a rather light dose."

CAPT. HAMILTON, SWORN:

Heard Commissioner Bane tell Dr. Mason to administer baths at his discretion. I came here in July. Major Wham, Warden, treats the convicts in a humane manner. Dr. Mason is regarded as very humane by all the employes.

LETTER FROM DR. DANFORTH, OF CHICAGO.

Dr. Miller introduced the following letter from Dr. Danforth, of Chicago, which the jury took charge of:

CHICAGO, Dec. 26, 1873.

Dr. B. C. Miller:

DEAR SIR: Your note requesting me to furnish a statement as to the condition of the heart shown to me by Dr. Powell did not reach me till this evening. I commenced preparing a few microscopic specimens the day after I saw Dr. Powell, but was interrupted by being suddenly called out of town. Up to this evening, therefore, I had done nothing at all. Since receiving your note, I have glanced at four or five sections, hastily mounted, and scarcely fit for examination yet, and am inclined to think that if there is any departure from the normal condition of the heart-tissue, it is exceedingly slight. The muscular tissue of the left ventricle seems quite healthy; possibly the connective substance of the right ventricle shows a little more than the normal amount of fat, but I am not yet prepared to assert that this is the case. A re-examination of the sections after they have been soaked in glycerine twelve hours longer, and have become sufficiently transparent, may change my opinion entirely. Yours, J. N. DANFORTH.

The jury adjourned at 4:15, to reassemble on Monday at the prison. The inquest is exciting a great deal of attention. It will doubtless come to a close about noon Monday.

ANOTHER CONVICT-BATH.

In my dispatch of Thursday I stated that Maj. Wham, Warden, was in possession of the affidavit of Dr. Mason to the effect that he (Mason) ordered the bathing of Williams. To-day Maj. Wham very kindly showed me the affidavit. I extract from the affidavit the following clause: "I consulted the Commissioners in this case and others to which my attention had been called, and it was decided that the bath might be used under direction." The particular case referred to in the above extract is that of a convict whom Dr. Mason found in the bull-rings. The poor fellow's feet were frozen off, and the stubs of his legs were resting on cushions. He was being punished for some offense he had committed. The Doctor thought a cold bath would do the convict in question great good; so he asked Commissioners Bane and Canisius for authority to apply the bath to him and certain other cases. The demand met their approval, as it appears from the Doctor's affidavit. It was under this verbal authority that the Doctor ordered Williams bathed for "feigning sickness." At the time this verbal authority was given by the Commissioners, an order against bathing for "punishment" was on the records of the Board, and recognized as the rule of the prison. It will be seen, then, that there are two orders of the Board,—the first appearing on the records, and forbidding bathing for "punishment;" while the second is simply a verbal order, admitting of cold baths for "feigned sickness" and other causes, "under the direction" of the physician.

FINANCIAL.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Money was a little more active at the close at 7 per cent, with few loans at gold interest. Some brokers delayed making up their bank accounts until just before 3, when lenders had nearly all retired from the market. This was the reason for the slight appearance of activity.

Exchange closed firm at 108½@108¾ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling and 109¾@109¼ for demand.

Gold weaker, and declined from 110¾ to 110¼ on the increase of specie in banks, and small imports for the week. Rates paid for carrying were 6, 7, 5, and 3 per cent, and for borrowing flat. Treasury operations for the week at the New York office included the disbursement of $600,000 on account of interest, and [illegible] redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the receipt of [illegible]161,400 for customs.

Specie shipments for the week, $448,000, principally silver bars. Imports—Dry-goods, $878,511; merchandise, $3,041,371.

Government bonds firm.

State bonds quiet.

The Union Mining Company of Tennessee, and first-mortgage bonds of the Detroit, Canada Southern & Toledo Railroad Company, have been admitted to call at the Stock Exchange.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation strong and higher from the opening until about 1 o'clock. The advance ranged from ⅛ to 3 per cent, and was most marked in Panama, New York Central, Lake Shore, and Rock Island. Afterwards there was a weaker feeling, and a reaction of ¼ to 1⅝ per cent from the highest point of the day ensued. Pacific Mail opened strong, but afterwards declined from 39¼ to 38⅛. The advance early in the day induced sales to realize the profits during the afternoon, which had something to do with the decline. The strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad stimulated a rise in Central and Lake Shore. In the final dealings a steadier tone was noted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, increase, $902,600; specie, increase, $1,526,400; legal-tenders, increase, $96,300; deposits, increase, $1,085,600; circulation, increase, $30,700.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119¾	Coupons, '67	118⅛
Coupons, '62	113⅛	Coupons, '68	118
Coupons, '64	114⅛	10-40s	111⅝
Coupons, '65	115	Currency 6s	111
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅞	New 5s	111

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	36
Tennessees, old	80½	North Carolinas, old	24
Tennessees, new	81	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	64	St. Paul pfd	64
Western Union	72¾	Wabash	49⅛
Quicksilver	27	Wabash pfd	69
Adams Express	90¾	Ft. Wayne	88⅛
Wells Fargo (ex. div.)	65¾	Terre Haute	14½
American Express	56⅝	Terre Haute pfd	33⅛
United States Ex	66	Chicago & Alton	102
Pacific Mail	38⅝	Chicago & Alton pfd	105
New York Central	97⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	30⅛
Erie	44⅛	C., C. & C.	72⅛
Erie pfd	69⅛	C., B. & Q.	94⅛
Harlem, ex. div	11[illegible]	Lake Shore	75⅝
Harlem pfd	116	Indiana Central	27
Michigan Central	76	Illinois Central	96
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	85	Union Pacific stock	30⅛
Northwestern	55⅛	Union Pacific bonds	85
Northwestern pfd	69	Central Pacific	95⅛
Rock Island	99⅝	Del. & Lack & W.	103⅛
N. J. Central	101⅛	B., Hartford & Erie	3
St. Paul	41⅛		

National Finances.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Outstanding legal tenders, $377,191,602. Receipts from internal revenue for the month, $7,020,302; for the fiscal year, $46,833,793.

Banking-House Failure at Anamosa, Ia.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 27.—The banking-house of Stacey & Wallworth, at Anamosa, is reported to have failed. Its assets are ample to meet the demands. Railroad investments were the cause.

HOGS PACKED IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 27.—The number of hogs packed here since Nov. 1 is 359,215.

CRIME.

Revenue Frauds in Boston.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The seizure of the books of Jordan Marsh & Co. this morning, was the topic of conversation in the street and in the counting-room to-day. These alleged frauds, it is asserted, have extended over a period of ten years. Suspicion has been directed to the firm for six or eight months, and it is not till after a long and most careful investigation by the Judge of the District Court that the seizure has been made. The value of the property attached is about $5,000,000. for which, under the investigation, $1,000,000 will be required in settlement. These are not the exact figures, as the examination is not concluded, but they will probably not be much in excess. Many of the goods have been entered, it is asserted, without the payment of any duty, others have been under-valued, and there are in all seven distinct allegations supposed to cover 100 fraudulent invoices. The members of the firm appeared much surprised at the sudden visitation. They offered every facility to the officers, however, and are desirous that the fullest examination should be made. They are confident that they can show that there has been no intent to defraud, and that if any irregularity does exist it arose from a misconstruction of the laws. Special Agent Norman H. Bingham conducted the seizure.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The *Traveller* states that Special Agent Norman H. Bingham seized the books of Jordon, Marsh & Co. this morning, for alleged frauds on the revenue, the amount being set, without an examination of the books, at over $1,500,000, with a probability of its being a larger sum. The alleged frauds are said to have extended over several years. The firm, it is said, court the fullest investigation, and assert there was no occasion for seizing their books. The affair causes considerable excitement in business circles.

The United States Grand Jury has found three indictments against David Townsend and Thomas D. Townsend, constituting the firm of Townsend & Co., commission merchants, on a charge of aiding in procuring false entries of the cargoes of three vessels.

Eleven Prisoners Escape from the Peoria Jail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 27.—The most successful jail delivery ever known in Peoria County took place this evening from the County Jail building. "Louisiana Bill," who was in for stealing, and who has served a term in the Penitentiary, laid a plan some days ago for the escape of the entire number of prisoners, twenty-one in all, and to-day the attempt was successfully made. "Louisiana Bill" made yesterday a skeleton key to the bath-room, which leads off the dining-hall, near the outer wall of the jail. This morning, at scrubbing time, two of the men were locked up in the bath-room and worked steadily at the wall until noon, when they were relieved, and another prisoner set at work. This evening, when the turnkey let the prisoners into the dining-hall, a rush was made for the bath-room, and twelve men pushed through the hole that had been made, and which was about the size of a man's body, and escaped. One of them afterwards returned and gave himself up, but eleven are still out. The Sheriff is using every possible effort to recapture them. No one is to blame but the turnkey, whose business it was to have noticed the missing men when he locked them in their cells again.

Alleged Forgeries by a Philadelphia Bank President.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 27.—It is rumored that the President of one of our national banks has been detected committing forgeries to a heavy amount. It is said that his crimes, covering a period of years, have invariably been shrewdly hidden by the criminal taking up the forged notes when they became due, by raising money on others issued in their place. He has also been using the bank's money, and the loss, although the amount is yet unknown, is alleged to be heavy. Suffice it to say that it has greatly straitened the bank financially. He has also involved in his operations a leading firm of iron founders here, which has been known to be in difficulty for some time, and possibly through this person's rascality. The failure of Jay Cooke, and the subsequent financial panic, brought him up standing, and, despite his most energetic efforts, he is at last cornered. His friends attempted to aid him to some extent, but have now, I learn, backed out, on learning the frightful condition of his affairs.

Business Partners Engage in a Desperate Fight.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Ks., Dec. 27.—Two citizens of Platte City, Mo., named Marley and Field, partners in the restaurant and saloon business, got into a dispute regarding their business affairs. High words ensued, when Marley drew a pistol and struck his partner upon the head. The other attacked Marley with a knife. Several dangerous wounds were inflicted upon each, and they now lie in a critical condition. Marley is not expected to live.

Another Canadian Murderer Hanged.

PEMBROKE, Canada, Dec. 27.—Osier, convicted at the last Assizes of outraging and murdering a Polish woman named Luevitgh, aged 80, was hanged to-day.

Wife-Murder in Grafton, Me.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 27.—Lucy Tenny was murdered in her bed in Grafton, Dec. 24, by her husband, a blind pauper, aged 88.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Investigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEROY, Ill., Dec. 27.—The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western bond meeting at Leroy, Dec. 27, was called to order by D. C. Howard, Supervisor of Empire Township. R. M. Guy offered statistics bearing on the cost of construction, equipments, bonded debt, and current expenses of the road, and showing a profit to the road of $28,800 to the mile. S. H. West offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, for the purpose of taking legal counsel in regard to the propriety of instituting proceedings against the I. B. & W. Railroad Company for alleged unlawful conduct, and that said Committee be authorized and empowered to employ an expert legal agent to obtain all the facts that may have a bearing on the case; that we co-operate with the several townships along the line in their investigation of the affairs of the I. B. & W. Railroad.

The Committee appointed in accordance with the above resolution is as follows: W. Guy, Hiram Buck, and James Kimler.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the petition of ten legal voters requesting the Supervisor to call a special town meeting for further action.

Earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 27.—The report of the earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the six months ending Oct. 31, 1873, was received at the Auditor's office to-day. It shows:

Amount received from freight	$2,232,796.27
From passengers	683,994.96
From extra baggage	1,238.74
From mails	38,250.00
From express, etc	233,552.66
Total	$3,189,832.63

Seven per cent of this amount to be paid into the State Treasury is $223,288.38. For the same time last year the 7 per cent on the earnings was $221,754.71, showing an excess this year of $1,523.65 over last year.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 27.—A meeting of the Continental Improvement Company has lately been held. This Company holds and operates the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. It was expected that at this meeting the road would be turned over to the Grand Rapids & Indiana Company, but it appears that it will not be done until a special meeting of the Continental Improvement Company, a few weeks hence. Much interest is felt here as to who will be appointed General Superintendent of the road. There is the best reason to believe the position has been, or will be, offered to E. P. Vining, General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha. Probably the only question is, whether the Union Pacific management will spare him. Vining was formerly Freight Agent of that portion of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad then completed.

NAVAL MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Orders have been issued from the Navy Department to discontinue the recruiting depots at Toledo, Detroit, New Orleans, Baltimore, and various other points which were opened at the beginning of the complication with Spain. The number of men in the navy is now 10,000, and it would have been an easy matter to ship 20,000, or even 30,000, had the public service required it. The regular (naval) recruiting stations at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Newport will be continued, though their enlistments will be confined to able-bodied seamen, to keep that class up to the required number, such men being always needed in the service. Landsmen and other recruits will not be accepted.

The enlistments for the Marine Corps have been stopped. The corps is below the number authorized by law,—2,500 enlisted men.

The Monitor Montauk, at the navy-yard since the War, will be taken to New York and fitted for sea.

WASHINGTON.

A Model Postmaster—Female Applicants for Clerkships—Retrenchment in the Internal Revenue Bureau—The Hon. Caleb Cushing Appointed Minister to Spain.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Your Washington dispatch of the 18th gave the particulars of the whitewashing of Postmaster Bennett, of Denver, Colorado, by one of Mr. Creswell's special agents, and the refusal of the Postmaster-General to listen to complaints of citizens of Colorado, then in this city, against Bennett. Recent advices from Denver indicate that Bennett is carrying things with a high hand, and relying upon Delegate Chaffee to sustain him in his infamy. This model Postmaster, it is charged, has almost succeeded in suppressing the mail circulation of the anti-Administration newspapers of the Territory, and persons on unfriendly terms with him, in order to insure the transmission of their letters, are compelled to resort to the express companies. Several communications and newspapers have been received by gentlemen in this city from friends residing in Denver, bearing the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Company's stamp. The writers of the letters state that there is no safety in the mails so long as Bennett continues at the head of affairs in the Post-Office. Chaffee is the patron and backer of this man Bennett. He secured his appointment, and keeps him in place by his influence with the President, with whom he is said to be on the most intimate terms.

BUSINESS.

To judge by the business in this city during the last month, the panic has had a good effect rather than the reverse. Merchants say that they have not had so good a season since the war.

FEMALE APPLICANTS FOR CLERKSHIPS.

The number of female applicants for positions in the Treasury Department is increasing so rapidly that officials are growing alarmed. The applicants come from all parts of the country, some of them traveling thousands of miles, and the positions they seek pay from $30 to $45 a month.

THE REVENUE BUREAU.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is taking steps to place his Bureau on the most economical footing possible. He has requested revenue officials throughout the country to send in estimates of the amount for which their offices can be conducted during the coming year.

PROPOSED INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

A prospect for the establishment of a National Inebriate Asylum, to be chartered by Congress, is receiving considerable attention, with a fair prospect for success before the session is over. It will be conducted on the plan of the one at Binghampton, N. Y., and will have for its object the cure of inebriates.

[To the Associated Press.]

DEBARRED FROM PRACTICE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Commissioner of Patents has ordered that Thomas H. Upperman, Patent Agent, or any firm of which he may be a member, be forbidden to practice hereafter before the Patent Office.

THE MISSION TO SPAIN.

The President has appointed Caleb Cushing Minister to Madrid, he having accepted the resignation of Gen. Sickles. The nomination of Cushing will be sent to the Senate immediately upon the reassembling of Congress. It is understood that Cushing has accepted the position.

LATER.—Caleb Cushing has just had a short interview with the President in reference to the Spanish mission. He has accepted.

KU-KLUX PARDONED.

The President to-day pardoned Ringold, Young, Neil, and Harkins, of Alabama, who are now serving out terms of imprisonment for Ku-Kluxism. During eighteen months past fifty-nine persons who were convicted of Ku-Kluxism have been pardoned. About twenty applications for pardon are still pending before the Attorney General.

FILIBUSTERING.

A Suspicious Steamer Fitting Out at Baltimore—Government Officers on the Alert.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—Information has been received from Baltimore that the steamer Edgar Stewart is expected to sail shortly. She is cleared for Jamaica, taking nothing but passengers.

A delegation of Cubans will leave Baltimore to-morrow for New York, to meet the steamer Juniata and escort to Baltimore Senors Manuel Silverio and Amadorsaco, formerly of the Edgar Stewart, who are among the survivors of the Virginius and have fought in Cuba, and their escape from death is to be attributed to their extreme youth, Silverio being only 17 years old. After a short stay in Baltimore they will join the crew of the Edgar Stewart. Gen. Aguilera, Vice-President of the Cuban Republic, has been recalled to active duty, and will possibly sail on the Edgar Stewart.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 27.—The steamer Edgar Stewart now lies at Jenkins' wharf, watched by Custom officials. Her register is in the hands of the Collector of the Port, and she will not be allowed to leave, under any circumstances, without the full knowledge and consent of the proper department at Washington. The Edgar Stewart, from her papers, is owned by Zimri W. Butcher, of New York. A few weeks ago, Col. Melch, or Agnero, representing her owners, contracted with parties to repair her boilers and machinery, to the extent of a few thousand dollars. These repairs are now going on, and cannot be completed under four or five weeks.

POLITICAL.

Assembly Election Called to Fill the Vacancy Caused by the Retirement of Genet.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—Gov. Dix has ordered a special election in New York for member of the Assembly in place of Harry Genet, convicted of felony.

CASUALTIES.

Railroad Conductor Crushed to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 27.—William Holt, conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was crushed between two cars, while coupling in the yard, at an early hour this morning. He lived but a few hours after the accident.

WENONA COAL-MINING ENTERPRISE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WENONA, Ill., Dec. 27.—One of the most prominent coal companies in the State is corresponding with our citizens with a view of sinking a shaft here early in the spring. The vein is four feet in thickness, and there is nothing in the shape of water or gravel that will interfere with the work. The city authorities and citizens will donate the coal under 100 acres to manufacturing establishments. A. M. Hamilton offers 60,000 tons of coal to any company that will sink a shaft, and other citizens are just as liberal.

CINCINNATI ITEMS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—Four hundred and sixty thousand hogs have been slaughtered in Cincinnati since Nov. 1, against 380,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

The Board of Trade to-day adopted a resolution protesting against the repeal of the Bankrupt law, especially the involuntary clause, and recommending amendments reducing expenses of enforcing the laws by reducing the fees of officers, and that Sec. 39 be amended to make it thirty instead of fourteen days in reference to suspension of commercial paper.

THE VIRGINIUS SURVIVORS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Communication will not be allowed with the Virginius prisoners, who are approaching this port, until the District-Attorney shall have concluded his investigation. The steam-tug Frolic has been stationed in the lower bay, awaiting the arrival of the squadron, with orders to this effect, directed to the Commanders of the Juniata and Ossipee.

CERTIFICATES OF ORGANIZATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 27.—The Secretary of State issued certificates of organization to the Chicago Photographic and Copying Company, and to the Star Manufacturing Company, of Kane County, to-day.

SUICIDE.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 27.—At fifteen minutes before 12 o'clock Mr. Charles Stitson, an old and highly-respected member of the Cleveland Bar, shot himself with a double-barreled pistol, the ball taking effect in his temple. He is now dying. Financial embarrassment is said to be the cause.

FOREIGN.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—The Prize Court has condemned the steamer Virginius as a lawful prize.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Dec. 27.—A fight occurred to-day in the market place between some of Cortina's men and the police, in which a policeman was shot and instantly killed. The murderer took refuge in Cortina's headquarters, but the General surrendered him to the police, who lodged him in prison.

Cortina's friends say he will be installed as Mayor of this city on New Year's Day, which will doubtless lead to another fight, as both parties are armed and determined.

An affray occurred a few days ago in Monterey, over the municipal election, in which several were killed and wounded. Another disturbance occurred in Tampico, and the Mayor has been imprisoned by State troops.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

All Quiet Among the St. Louis Workingmen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—The Trades-Unions of this city will make no public demonstration before the 22d of February. On that occasion they will have a grand turn-out, with banners and speeches. A great effort will be made by the leaders to make an imposing display, and, as the date mentioned is the idlest time of the year, there is no doubt that the affair will be successful, so far as numbers are concerned.

An extensive inquiry fails to show that there is any unusual bitterness of feeling among the workingmen of St. Louis, or any widespread dissatisfaction with their employers. They have a good deal to say about official corruption in the city and in the country, and talk much about forming a new party, and affiliating with the Grangers. Strenuous efforts to that end will be made by representative laboring men. The International Society flourished here two or three years ago. It attempted to extend its operations in this locality, but not one of the Trades-Unions joined them, so far as I can learn. Their doctrines were too ultra to take well. Some members of Trades-Unions took the oath as individuals, but they have no headquarters here now, and no officer of the organization can anywhere be found.

The provident associations continue to look after the poor with a good deal of energy, and the city soup-house continues to be patronized by several hundred daily boarders and lodgers. One provident association has nearly 1,400 persons on its hands at present, and new applicants for assistance every day.

OBITUARY.

William Rowley, Bloomington.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 27.—William Rowley, a respected citizen of Bloomington, who for twenty years has been time-keeper of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, died to-day at a very advanced age. He was a native of England, and formerly lived at Alton, this State.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The R. E. Lee carried into New Orleans, on her last trip, 4,909 bales of cotton, 3,863 sacks of cotton seed, and 219 barrels of oil.

—The Hartford *Courant* gives a list of the manufacturing enterprises in that city and elsewhere, sustained by Hartford capital, and puts the capital invested at nearly $12,000,000.

—The tax on the property of the town of Brighton, Macoupin County, Ill., to pay interest on railroad bonds, was not extended on the tax book of the County Clerk.

—It takes Red Wing about one week to build warehouses sufficient to store 75,000 bushels of wheat. Judging from present appearances, that is just what will have to be done every week this winter.—*Red Wing (Minn.) Republican.*

—Washington County, Ill., raised last season more than 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which not one-third has yet been taken to market. That county would realize about $800,000 on the wheat alone that is held for better prices.

—A number of farmers living in the vicinity of St. Peter, Minn., have associated themselves together, and have purchased a lot, and on it commenced the erection of a wheat warehouse, in which to store their surplus grain. The *Tribune* says other farmers will probably pursue the same course.

—The Mineral Point (Wis.) *Tribune* notes with satisfaction the revival there of copper mining, which twenty-five years ago was an important industry in Mineral Point. Samples of ore raised have been tested in England, and found to yield 20 to 50 per cent of metal, far above the average of English ores.

—Isaac Farneman, the defaulting Treasurer of Carroll County, Ind., who embezzled $40,000 of public money, has been sentenced to the State Prison for three years, and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit. Mr. Farneman was Treasurer from the year 1866 to 1870.

—The London *Echo* believes that among the things "not generally known" is the fatal connection between Saturday night and infant mortality. The number of children who are smothered by affectionate but over-tired or not over-sober parents between sundown on Saturday and sunrise on Sunday far surpasses the mortality of any other night in the week. This is not precisely the idea of the "Cotter's Saturday Night" which poetry has made familiar.

—A builder engaged in large building speculations at Birkenhead, England, tried to obtain the services of a noted preacher in Liverpool as pastor in a church there. His object was to popularize the place, and get customers for his houses. He accordingly went to this famed preacher and offered him £2,000 a year to go to Birkenhead. The offer being rejected, he said that if he could have secured such an attractive pulpit orator, "it would have been worth three shillings a foot to all the new streets."

—The Milwaukee *Journal of Commerce* intimates that there is only rumor in the suggestion that the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Northwestern Railroads are moving to consolidate their interests. It had its origin in the renewal of an arrangement by which the former company uses the line of the latter for 29 miles in entering the City of Winona, and in a negotiation for the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company to haul the cars of the Northwestern from Madison to Milwaukee. Both arrangements are merely matters of economy to railroads, and of convenience to their customers. The time of each contract is five years, unless terminated upon thirty days' notice from either party.

The English Check Banks.

London Correspondence of the Graphic.

The chief check bank has recently been opened in Pall Mall, but banks all over the country are now placed in connection with it. All you have to do if you wish to begin business with the check bank is to send, for example, £10 and 1 shilling to the bank; you receive in return a check-book of ten checks, each of the value of £1, which you can fill up and pay away as you may require. Any one will take your check—it is as good as a Post-Office order, and it is much more convenient, safer, and cheaper. You have not been obliged to ask any one to introduce you to the bank; your money was your introduction; you are under obligations to no one, and your banking account has cost you only a shilling. You can buy a book of £1 checks, or £5 checks, or £10 checks, and all at the same rate. Each check is stamped, so that it can only be drawn for £1 or £2, or whatever amount it bears. If your check-book is stolen the thief would probably not know how to sign it; if he did, the bank has a means for detecting the forgery. Already this new system—simple, safe, cheap, and convenient—has won great favor in England.

Curious Names for Colors.

A recent writer says: "To those unlearned in the mysteries of female apparel the names nowadays given to different shades of color are puzzling and meaningless enough. What idea, for instance, does Ashes of Roses, as applied to color convey to the ordinary mind? Is Moonlight on the Water any less puzzling, and do we really get any conception of a fabric's hue from the more descriptive London Smoke? But fantastic as these names are, those which were current in Paris three quarters of a century ago were stranger and more unsuggestive. What would one conceive such colors to be as Toad in Love, Sacred Mouse, Wonderful Lamp, Last Sigh of Jocko, Suppressed Sighs, and Mud of Paris? Yet all these appellations, and many more equally *bizarre*, together with some that are so unrefined as to be positively offensive to modern tastes, were in common use in the French capital at the beginning of the nineteenth century."

Chiselhurst.

The owner of Camden House, Chiselhurst, has been quite lucky. He has found benevolence pays. When, in 1870, he offered the Imperial family an asylum at Camden House, he being an enthusiastic Imperialist, fully expected that they would soon return to the Tuileries. There was little chance that a brief residence would make Chiselhurst a fashionable locality. The Imperial family, however, remain there, and in three years have made the land adjoining Camden House of fabulous value. Chiselhurst has become fashionable, and its owner very rich.

THE PULPIT.

Was Jesus a Myth or a Man?

Sermon by the Rev. Laird Collier.

The Rev. M. J. Savage on the Workingman Problem.

Historical Review of the Year by the Rev. Mr. Kittredge.

Farewell Services at the North Star Chapel.

WHAT WAS JESUS?

Sermon By the Rev. Laird Collier, of the Church of the Messiah.

The Rev. Laird Collier preached yesterday morning at the Church of the Messiah, his subject being, "Was Jesus a Myth or a Man?" The audience was, as usual, very large. The sermon was as follows:

"The child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom; and the grace of God was upon him."

All historic religions, or religions which have records and give an account of themselves, begin in magic. In this respect Christianity is precisely like Buddhism and Islam. Its records are necessarily confused to the modern mind and spirit of criticism. The story of Jesus' life in this matter of miracle and legend is all of a piece with the life of Mahomet and Buddha and the Egyptian jugglers. The same hallucinations and pretenses have characterized all new and striking religious movements in the world. Luther saw devils and had encounters with them. Wesley gives accounts of sounds and sights in his own experience, which would well answer for descriptions of modern Spiritualism, which, in turn, itself began wholly in connection with the most crude and offensive physical phenomena, and keeps itself alive in the minds of the superstitious by all manner of queer and odd, as well as unaccountable exhibitions. So that all through and through the history of religion, from the first accounts of Egyptian juggiery to modern Spiritualism, magic has played an important part, and to the critical judgment there can be no election between true and false, probable or improbable. I mean to the science of criticism there can be separating between, and distinguishing one from the other, that which is likely and that which is unlikely in the scope of the magical. It is given out by thousands of eye-witnesses that wooden and wax Madonnas in the south of France and part of Italy wink and weep. It would be horrible to believe that all these people are impostors and false witnesses; and it would be impossible for us of a different tone and habit of mind to believe the stories they relate about these bits of decorated wood and wax.

Magic is one; words about magic are of two kinds: there is a human magic and there is a Divine magic. Human magic is called juggiery, and Divine magic is called miraculous. But the boundary line has been in controversy ever since religion began. Who shall say what is juggiery and what is miracle, which wonder is wrought by man, and which by God, and which by evil spirits. The one can be just as well authenticated as the other. The most trustworthy people tell me all sorts of incredible stories of what is known as spiritual phenomena. I believe them, whilst I disbelieve their stories,—they are veracious, and the things they see and hear occur, but not as they believe, nor by the agencies they accredit. Witchery had just as credible witnesses as the clairvoyance of spirit mediums or the miracles of Jesus. I do not deny the things which occur in darkened rooms—letters are written, guitars are played, even portraits of deceased friends are sketched, but whether by God, man, or the devil, no one yet has proven, and so, to a scientific mind, the whole affair is valueless. It is very queer, and so may entertain the curious, but of course it must have its day and duration like Egyptian juggiery and New England witchcraft. Christianity has, from the beginning, been painfully marred by this magical element, which, nevertheless, was an inevitable part of Christianity itself. The whole world was full of magic, or, as we should call it, superstition. The Jews, of whose race Jesus was born, [illegible] years before he began to preach, had been compelled, at the close of an obstinate defense, to throw open the gates of Jerusalem to the triumphant legions of Pompey. This was the beginning of a war which, in point of history, lasted off and on through two centuries amid perpetual revolts, numerous defeats, and prodigies of valor. At the time of Jesus' birth, Jerusalem was the slave of Rome, and was stretching out her arms to welcome a deliverance. When Jesus began to preach about the kingdoms of God and the restoration of Israel, a few of the most ignorant of the people greeted the liberator with wild enthusiasm and would have made him a King. His words were perverted, but with no intent of perversion; his deeds were magnified by the eyes which saw them and the lips which reported them. By the time the friends of Jesus began to collect the materials together to write an account of his discourse and the manner of his life, it was a literary impossibility to separate the ideal from the real, the legendary from the historic. Thus all the accounts we have are enfeebled by the magical element. But does this make the accounts themselves worthless? Of course, I need take but a word to answer this question. No scholar, no man accustomed to deal with early records, no man who is familiar with the first documentary evidences, would put such a question. The sources of evidence concerning the life of Jesus are of three unlike and distinctively valuable kinds, namely, the heathen, the Jewish, and the Christian. To all of these we may give credit for equal honesty, but not for equal truth. Telling what one believes is one thing, believing what is true is quite a different matter. The references which heathen writers make to Jesus and the rise of Christians are, of course, very casual, but are exceptionally valuable on account of their age, and of their independent source of information. Tacitus, with great accuracy, states that "the author of the name of Christ was executed in the reign of Tiberius, by the Procurator, Pontius Pilate." Suetonius, a contemporary of Tacitus, writes of Christ as a restless and seditious Jewish agitator. The younger Pliny, in the year 104, as Governor of Bithynia, wrote to the Emperor Trajan at Rome to inform him about the Christians. In this celebrated letter he says: "The Christians meet early in the morning for songs of praise and holy vows, and in the evening for a common meal." He regarded the Christians as inoffensive, and said he found nothing wrong among them, "except perverse and immoderate superstition." Next removed from Suetonius is Lucian, who, although he does not quote from either Jewish or Christian sources, has much to say concerning the crucified sophist. About this time the Christian books began to be read by heathen authors, and these later writers, such as Celsus the Platonist, are only valuable for our purpose, not for their views or criticisms, but as enhancing the amount of testimony to the fact of Christ's life.

The only Jewish writers contemporary with Jesus and the Apostles, who are of any considerable value, are Philo, of Alexandria, and Josephus, of Jerusalem, both of whom make mention of Jesus, and give trustworthy accounts of the Christian sect. Philo, it is believed, was a friend of the Apostle Peter, and describes the Christian society founded by the Evangelist Mark in Alexandria, though he himself never became a disciple, and was probably an Essene, or at least favored their views in his speculative philosophy and writings.

Josephus was born in the year 37. He gives a splendid account of John the Baptist, his habits of life, and an incomparable estimate of the value of his teachings. In two instances he mentions the name of Jesus, and in one case gives a sketch of his history. I need not multiply the names of writers who speak of Jesus, nor state the fact that distance in the writer from the time of Jesus is the sure warrant of misconception, prejudice, and falsehood.

Paul was the first Christian writer. He wrote before either of the Evangelists, and after a consideration of all the probabilities in the case it is generally agreed that the first letter to the Church at Thessalonica was the earliest Christian document. I shall briefly speak of the value of Paul's writings and premise all by saying what all critics of note and worthiness agree in saying substantially: namely, that Paul wrote not as a historian but as a philosopher. Paul constructed a system—a religio-philosophic creed. He it was who made of Christianity a religion and a Church. Jesus never wrote a word, nor did he formulate a single tenet of either religion or philosophy. He left everything just where the divinest prophets and sages always leave everything solvable—tentative, growing, unfixed, coming to bloom in the intentions. He never took a step toward organizing a Church or society of any sort. He was intent upon realities, upon bringing the sense of God into the nation and the hearts of the people. He distinctly proclaimed His kingdom was not of this world.

Paul was an iconoclast and agitator from the first, he broke loose from the Apostles, declared himself an independent and chief Apostle, gave up the rites and ceremonies of the Jews and substituted none in their place. His writings are almost without value for their facts, for he perverts facts in a philosophic conceptions, and his facts and his theories are everywhere inextricably confused.

Paul was a noble specimen of a man, as full of moral integrity as of spiritual enthusiasm. In at least [illegible] instances he recognizes the fact that [illegible] work and mission were limited to the [illegible] seems to believe that he was raised up [illegible] carry forward the Gospel to the Gentiles. He says in his letter to the Romans, in the 15th chapter, 8th: "[illegible] Christ was a minister of the circumcision for the truth of God to confirm the promises made unto the fathers."

And in the 4th chapter, 4th and 5th verses, of Galatians he writes: "When the fullness of time was come, God sent forth His son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law."

Paul rarely gives verbally the sayings of Jesus, [illegible] he so confuses his own conceptions and [illegible] of fact, "making facts into conceptions and conceptions into facts, that the facts [illegible] seem to fade from the hands which would [illegible] them, because they are conceptions. Thus it [illegible] to pass that his witness has sunk in the scale, [illegible] that of late the arguments adduced out of Paul are [illegible] by the most subtle critics with the objection that [illegible] stones for bread, the figments of thought [illegible]"

[illegible] was the first Gospel, to prove which one [illegible] internal evidence is sufficient—it has [illegible] of the magical element. It puts [illegible] upon the human plane solely; says not [illegible] about the supernatural birth, but gives a [illegible] account of his Master, and re[illegible] as the deeds of a prophet, tells most [illegible] life and of His father Joseph, as well as [illegible] Mary, and of his brothers and sisters. [illegible] Matthew and Luke, both of whom give the [illegible] miraculous conception, one, however, [illegible] of the [illegible], and tracing it [illegible]

a dream of vision. Lastly John writes. He was the most intimate friend of Jesus; and Mary was an inmate of his family after the death of the Master. He, who should have known most of the family history, says not a word of the supernatural origin of Jesus, when at the same time the fact should have been of incalculable value to his Platonic theory of Christ as the incarnated logos.

I have said all these things to put it beyond peradventure that such a being as Jesus lived, that he lived at the time and did teach, and that he was crucified about the time and under the circumstances which universal history has held and allowed.

So I dare presume that my first point is made that Jesus was not a myth.

My second point is this: "Was Jesus a man?"

The question would be preposterous in any other light than that of theology. But theology has put forth preposterous theories, and makes this question, which otherwise would be historically trifling, a necessity of criticism. What would Mary, the mother of Jesus, have thought of such a question as this? He was born and matured by his mother precisely as all other children are born and matured, and this I do not say dogmatically, but upon the whole tenor of the records and many specific references, the weight of which nothing but ignorance and prejudice can disallow.

I shall refer only to two or three which are conclusive upon the one point I wish to make.

I must premise, however, to suffice my own desire to be wholly honest with myself and equally frank with you, that did the Christian records make for Jesus the claim that mediæval theology has put forth in his behalf, I should be compelled, on grounds of pure reason, to disbelieve and reject this claim. Knowing what I do of this boundless universe, its millions of worlds and the order of its evolution, I could not believe and allow that the source and support of all these worlds, be he the cosmos of science or the God of religion, could leave the seat and centre of his power, and for thirty years, in the semblance of a man, dwell among men in the order and with the habits of our human lot. The only conception of God which answers to the necessity of either science, philosophy, or universal religion, is that of a being whose *absoluteness* would preclude the possibility of such accommodation to humanity. He could not be born into time, for He is the source of time; nor into space, for He is space.

But in the life of Jesus the providence of God has left no room for such a shock to human reason, such a perpetual annulling of all natural laws and the inevitable confusion of all human consciousness.

No man knows just what is meant by the theory of the Trinity, or the precise sense in which any man has held that Jesus was God, the Supreme Author and Governor of the Universe. Nevertheless this claim is the foundation postulate of all orthodox Christendom.

The theory, no doubt, has its remote warrant in the accounts of the supernatural or unnatural birth of Jesus.

Mary is not only the best witness, but the only possible witness in the case, and she never set up any such claim for her son. There is no account in all the Christian records of Mary having intimated that the generation of Jesus was other than natural. Besides this, which in itself might be deemed conclusive, her whole relation to Jesus and conduct toward him positively prove such a theory to be impossible and absurd. She subjected him to the ordinances of her race, such as circumcision and to the ordinary family conditions with the rest of her children.

When she missed him on her return from the Temple, when he is reported to have been 12 years of age, she was surprised, and annoyed if not angered, and doubtless when he said "he must be about his Father's business," she was at a loss to account for his strange conduct, for the Evangelist adds: "They understood not the saying which he spoke unto them." What a strange contradiction! The same Evangelist tells of the angels' revelation to Mary before her conception, and of Joseph's dream during sleep, and such words ought to have been perfectly clear to both father and mother. They certainly insisted He should leave the Temple with them, and, returning to Nazareth, the Gospel adds: "He was subject unto them."

After He began His ministry His mother and brethren did not understand Him, and followed Him to Capernaum; and Mark says: "They went out to lay hold of Him; for they said, "He is beside Himself," or, as the original has it, He is crazy." Now, I ask how utterly inconceivable the theory that, knowing His miraculous conception and all the pledges and purposes of his life which were based upon this unnatural generation—his own mother at any time could have supposed him crazy or could have been remotely uneasy concerning him as to the rectitude of his conduct or the success of his mission.

And lastly, his mother stood beside the cross on which he met his tragic and sublime death, a broken-hearted woman, and heard from his lips the strange language—the language of disappointment and desolation: "My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me?" This man, born of Mary, who lived a life of eating, drinking, sleeping, teaching, suffering, and who was put to death at the early age of 33, is the world's prototype of manhood only upon the ground of his pure humanity, and the whole moral value of his life as an example and inspiration is based on the fact of history that he was a man and a brother.

My final thought, for which I crave a whole hour in which to express its fullness of love, reverence, and adoration, is that Jesus was the incomparable and unique man of his race. The one man, so far as we know, who met the perfect law of righteousness, and so set it aflame with emotion as to make it possible and an enthusiasm to his followers. But superstition has turned the weary and unsatisfied eyes of the race away from the man to a *divine incognito*, to a God *disguised* in order to play a dramatic part. This theologic juggiery has been the obstruction of Christianity. To make God himself a deceiver, is to destroy the foundation of both religion and morality.

We are coming to Christ—let us thank God for the criticism which has made it possible—from a different point of view, upon a purely rational basis, and so we behold Him human and only human—He is not only more real, but even sublime, and more worthy to take His place as at the horizon line of hope where man touches God and makes the imminence of God in man no longer a hope but a history. The orbit of Jesus is fixed. The fact is its explanation. Shall we ask why the Creator did not make the earth rather than the sun the source of light and heat? We know that Jesus is the finite whose life is the perpetual suggestion of the infinite.

THE WORKINGMAN PROBLEM.

Sermon by the Rev. M. J. Savage, of the Third Unitarian Church.

Yesterday evening the Rev. Mr. Savage preached at the Third Unitarian Church, at the corner of Laflin and Monroe streets, on the important question of the hour: "What is to be done with the unemployed laborers of Chicago?" His remarks were as follows:

I will overturn, overturn, overturn; until He comes whose right it is.—Ezek. 21: 27.

All ye are brethren.—Matt. 23: 8.

The marching of 5,000 day-laborers to the City Hall, and their united demand for work or bread, together with the agitation which accompanied and has followed it, is no mere ripple or chance-wave on the surface of our society.

Some years ago I was sailing off the coast of Cuba, when our steamship encountered some of the largest waves I ever saw. There was no wind, and the day was clear. The waves were not edged with fret nor foam, but were as smooth and calm as the surface of a summer sea. But the waves rolled on with a resistless force, and so high that, when both our ships and her convoy were in the trough, we were out of sight of each other. Thinking that high waves always accompanied a storm, we asked the Captain what it meant. Said he, "It means a hurricane; one has either passed, and we are getting the effect of it on the waters; or else there's one a-coming, and this is its forerunner."

And so I say to you, this wave that rolled along our streets means a hurricane. No matter though the day were calm, and the wave of humanity smooth, orderly, and unbroken. A smooth wave only needs an obstacle to make it break, and foam, and roar. It means, then, I say, a hurricane. It is only the local appearance in Chicago of that uprising and onrushing of the masses that has had its manifestations in all ages and all lands.

One of its earliest movements was when a rabble of Jewish slaves swamped the dynasty of Egypt. It overflowed and buried beneath its billows the Empire of ancient Rome. It undermined the solid-looking cliffs of France, until the toppling and crash of its old monarchy was drowned in the uproar of the Revolution. It is to-day sweeping over and wiping out the foot-prints of the past in Spain. Its tidal-wave rose over Paris in the mad sweep of Communism; and, though beaten back and held with barriers, its restless movements, discontented murmur, and threatening spray are to be heard and seen on the shore of every country in Europe, and now it has arisen so quietly under us that we hardly knew of its coming until the soles of our feet were wet. But, like Canute of old, we must remember that the tide is rising and not ebbing; so, if we can find no means of commanding this ocean, we had better act the prudent part of moving back our chairs.

In reading Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus" the other day, I accidentally came across the very striking expression of his opinion on this subject, to which I ask your attention. In his sarcastic fashion, he is setting forth the two uttermost extremes of society under the names of the *Dandies* and the *Drudges*, and he says: "I could liken Dandyism and Drudgism to the bottomless boiling whirlpools that had broken out on opposite quarters of the firm land; as yet they appear only disquieted, foolishly-bubbling wells, which man's art might cover in; yet, mark them, their diameter is daily widening; they are hollow cones that boil up from the infinite Deep, over which your firm land is but a thin crust or rind! Thus daily is the intermediate land crumbling in, daily the empire of the two Buchan-Bullers extending, till now there is but a foot-plank, a mere film of land between them; this, too, is washed away: and then—we have the true Hell of Waters, and Noah's deluge is outdeluged! Or better, I might call them two boundless and indeed unexampled electric machines (turned by the machinery of Society), with batteries of opposite quality, Drudgism the negative, Dandyism the positive; one attracts hourly towards it, and appropriates all the Positive electricity of the nation (namely, the Money thereof); the other is equally busy with the Negative (that is to say, the Hunger), which is equally potent. Hitherto you see only partial transient sparkles and sputters; but wait a little, till the entire nation is in an electric state; till your whole vital electricity, no longer healthfully neutral, is cut into two isolated portions of Positive and Negative (of Money and Hunger), and stands there bottled up in two World-Batteries! The stirring of a child's finger brings the two together; and then—what then? The earth is but shivered into impalpable smoke by that Doom's thunderpeal; the sun misses one of his planets in space, and thenceforth there is no eclipses of the moon."—Book III., Chap. 10.

Do you think this is overdrawn; and that the people who talk this way are alarmists, or desirous of a sensation? I know that Cassandras are never listened to; prophets of coming ill are always unpopular; and every Ahab thinks every Elijah a troubler of Israel.

It requires an effort of thought harder than most are able or willing to make to appreciate the fact that our social customs and present organization are not natural, fundamental, and necessary in human nature. Family and property relations, social grades and conditions, such as we are accustomed to, seem to us [illegible] [illegible]. We think of not always as now, they ought to have been, and that they ought to continue as they are.

This conservative instinct is a healthful one, and is the necessary impulse of self-preservation. But there are times when this instinct ought to be disregarded, because sometimes the best service a man or a social order can render the race is to die. It needs only a wide acquaintance with the world and with history to teach us that many things we regard as fundamental are not held to be fundamental, or in any way necessary to others. For example, there have been races among whom it has seemed natural that husband and wife should be married only four days in the week, the rest of the time being free. Among other polygamy seems natural. Among others, still, it seems natural to practice polyandry, or the custom of one woman having several husbands. To others, utter community seems right, and then, as to inheritance and descent, in some nations, property and dignity always descend by the female line, instead of the male. In others, still, the nephews and nieces are treated as children, while the real children are disregarded.

I speak of these things to show that, because some revolutionists and reformers have different ideas on these subjects from our own, it does not necessarily follow that they are utterly senseless or utterly depraved; and, if we treat them as though they were either the one or the other, we shall wofully miss our mark.

It seems to us natural, and necessary to the existence of society, that our present marriage customs should continue. It appears equally natural and necessary that our present laws of deed and inheritance, and property tenure should hold. But it is a fact that there are, within the bounds of what we call civilization, thousands of persons to-day to whom these propositions, so far from seeming true, appear false and mischievous. And some of those who differ with us are among the cultured, the human, and the good.

Karl Marx is the head of the "Internationals," an organization of workingmen that counts up its roll among the tens of thousands, and that ramifies into every land, and every considerable city of every land. He is the mighty front of a mighty fact. Call him demagogue, revolutionist, fanatic, or what you will, no one of these epithets annihilates him. He is. He is also a scholar, well read in the history of the world's facts and thinking. He is acquainted with all our social ways, and our accepted theories of political economy. Yet he has theories and a political economy, not only differing from, but utterly subversive of, our own. He denies the right of inheritance to our present tenure of property. He denies the present basis of society, and would overthrow our present theories and practice of marriage and home.

What he is personally I do not know. Among his followers there are thousands who are ready to rise for any change, because they have nothing to lose, and for the possibility of a gain; they are ready to become the writhing body of any monster mob that can find a head, like the *sans culotte* of the French Revolution. But there are others, and these among the more intelligent, who really regard themselves as the leaders and vanguard of a great reform, and who, if need be, are ready to become its martyrs.

And as the roll of a breaker on the shore of some small bay on our coast means the lifting of the whole ocean under the power of an influence that grasps the globe, so the unusual flow along our streets last Monday night means a local manifestation of this lifting, restless tide of humanity that encompasses the earth. Here, then, is our fact, and our condition. And, if I read things rightly, the mightiest social and political question of this age is, "What are you going to do about it?"

It is a ghost that has risen, and will not be laid with any superficial adjuration. It is knocking at our door, and will not pass on until we have communed with it. It is the sphinx of this generation. It has propounded to us its riddle, and whether or not we can answer it rightly shall decide the question as to whether our system of things shall live or die.

As for the future, in the long run, I have no fear. Humanity I hold to be of Phœnix blood; and though you burn to dust its body,—which is its outward order of things,—it will still rise out of its ashes, to take to itself another body, and build itself another nest. My two texts indicate the process and the end. Change is the law of growth and progress. The evil and the partial shall be overturned and overturned, and the better built on its ruins, until the *right* shall be foundation-stone, inclosing walls, and crowning dome. The day will come—if human hopes and struggles have any God behind them—when that voice shall be heard, understood, and lived out, which declares, "You have our Father in Heaven, and all of you are brethren."

But though the future is safe in the hand of God, whether or not our temporary interests, and hopes, and passing type of civilization are safe or not depends, as I said, upon the question, "What are you going to do about it?"

I. And first, it seems to me, prudent self-interest, and not only that, but duty, incumbent and urgent, that we should seek to comprehend it. If we make the attempt it will require study and thought. If, after that, we propose to do anything further, it will require perhaps more than study and thought,—maybe, time, and work, and money.

There are several other things we can do, if we think them wise and best.

And one thing is, hope that it won't amount to anything in *our time*, so go on your selfish way and let it alone. This is the easiest thing to do, and, I am afraid, will be popular with the crowd. But a Captain shutting his eyes to breakers never yet saved his ship. This was the policy of the French Kings previous to the Revolution. They saw the trouble, but hoped it would not come in their age. And this neglect and hope has been put into the mouth of one of them in words that have since been proverbial,—"After us, the Deluge"—We,—the people,—are the King in America; and we hold in hand our own destiny. It is we, if any one, who here must play the Louis; or we, if any, who must be wiser and better, and seek to save.

Another thing we can do, is to carry a high hand with all fault-finders, and disregard all complaints. But before entering on that policy, it is safe to ask one question,—can we succeed on that line? To disregard the risks of the masses has never been quite safe in any country, even where the rulers were strongest, and the people the weakest. The people are the foundation; and if they really determine to move, the superstructure had better look to its balance. When King Manasseh, the son of Solomon, drove away from the foot of his throne the discontented petitioners the result was that after that there were two Kingdoms instead of one. And it will always be so. The people are stronger than any government; and all governments have really rested on their consent, whether they were conscious of it or not, just as all lions and elephants obey their masters voluntarily. A lion walks back and forth in his cage behind the bars instead of breaking through, not because he is not able to break through. No man yet ever rode a horse that could not throw him; nor drove one that could not have taken the bits in his teeth and smashed his carriage to atoms—and the people are beginning to *know* their power.

One more thing we can do is to deny that they have any *right* to complain—tell them that they are only working out their appointed destiny, which is good enough for them, and that the proper thing for them to do is to work away and be contented. But there is a certain absurdity, as well as impossibility, in the way of our making that policy a success in this, our Yankee Nation. The Yankee type of character is well set forth by the little baby, who, down at Hannibal last summer, cried for a long time because his mother would not give him *the moon*. We studiously teach our children to set no limit to their ambition. *Can't* we tell them is a fool's word; and our dictionary has in it no such word as *fail*. All of them are expected to be Presidents, and the boundary of our financial "pile" is expressed by the man who, when asked how much money he was desirous of accumulating, replied, *A little more*.

To expect, then, that the poor should live among us and not desire to *better themselves*, as we say, is to expect that men will breathe our air, and get no oxygen in their blood. If the servant-girl in our kitchen leaves us for a family that will pay her more, she only does what we should call our son, or nephew, or friend a fool for not doing; and if the workingman desires a larger share of the products of his labor, he is only desirous of what we all are striving after, to get as good returns as possible for his efforts. There's a good deal of human nature in all of us, and we are pretty much alike. We don't look quite so picturesque in rags as in broadcloth, and there is more romance in a fine carriage than in a thick-soled shoe—but, whether with cane or pick-ax, we are both seeking "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The best thing we can do then, I say again, is to seek to comprehend this problem of the workingmen; to find out whether there is any reason in it, and where it lies—and, in order to do this, we must look at their complaints and assertions.

And let me say right here, that the limits of my discourse to-night will only permit that the huge proportions of my subject should be outlined. To complete it, I should want an hour and a half instead of less than half that time. I proceed then to the sketch, and,

1. The workingman demands less hours of labor, and so time to wash his face, get on better clothes, and look after heart and brain.

This I would grant, not grudgingly, in answer to a demand, nor condescendingly, as a pretended benefaction, but heartily, as a brotherly right. I believe that no *man* has any right to turn himself into a *mere mechanic*; much less has society a right to *compel* him to. He is a man first, and he ought to be one last, and all through, and he ought to have time to remember the fact, to straighten up and get the crook out of his back, to get the grime off his hands, and put the *means* for living under his feet, while for a little while, he simply *lives*. He has a brain; he ought to have time to cultivate it, to think, and learn what others have thought. He has a heart; he ought to be able to train its affections. There is in him a possibility of an appreciation of beauty; he should be able to develop it. He should be able to have a family; and then he ought to have time to look at his children after they wake up in the morning, and before they go to sleep at night.

As we are each of us made part foot, and part hand, and part heart, and part brain, I seriously question the right of society to take some men and make them *all foot*, or *all hand*, while it permits others to be *all heart*, or *all brain*.

And it is hardly an answer to all these claims to say that when the workingmen have had more leisure, it has worked to their injury in making them idle and drunken. Suppose you grant that this is the first result, what then? If all the idle and drunken of society were taken in hand by the law, and compelled to sobriety and labor, I am seriously apprehensive that multitudes of rich people would be in danger. I know that *idleness* is called *leisure* among rich people, and that *drunkenness* goes by the pleasanter title of *high living*. They do not *loaf* on street-corners, but only *loll* in drawing-rooms. But I presume the poor would be willing to loll in drawing-rooms—if they had them.

And then, again, as to the evil of the abuse of their new privileges, I think *few* carpenters have ever learned to use their tools without cutting themselves.

2. The workingman also claims that he is the producer, and that he is rightly entitled to a greater share of the product of his labor.

This is partly true, and partly false. The workingman is the producer, in the sense and to the extent that there would be no product without him, and he ought to have a fair share of the riches he creates.

But, on the other hand, his power of production has been almost infinitely multiplied by the brains of thinkers and the skill of inventors. Men that the hard-fisted workers have been accustomed to think idle, because they were working with subtle tools they did not understand,—have done more to ameliorate, uplift, and enrich the workingmen than all their brute force could have achieved in all eternity. Was McCormick doing nothing in the work of production when he thought out the reaper? Has the farmer done all when he raises his grain, and Watt and Stephenson nothing when they enabled him to get it to a market?

There is no right of position between the workers in thought and the workers in muscle, and if the ignorance of the day-laborers should attack the supposed idleness of students, it would be about as wise as for the hands to get jealous of and cut their own head off.

3. Again, the workingmen claim that the law of inheritance is wrong.

As we take time to think there are some questions about it hard to answer. We stand by the cradle of a Prince. This little lump of life is to hold in his hand the lives and fortunes of millions of his fellows; and multitudes to bow down to him, and obey his slightest wish. Why? O, because a man they call *King* was his father, and a woman they call Queen his mother. He may not be very wise, nor educated, nor good; but the wise, the educated, and the good must be counted his inferiors.

Another has fortune, a title, a landed estate merely by the accident of birth. Thus while hundreds are in luxury, thousands are hungry, and poor, and ignorant. It certainly isn't an ideal state of things. Because William the Conqueror was able to steal a whole kingdom, and give it out by counties to his favorites and followers, is that quite a good reason why the children and heirs of those from whom he stole it should for ever be tenants on the acres their fathers owned? We say that originally the earth was free to all comers, and that each one acquired a right by possession and the value his labor had added to the soil. But no one will pretend that much of the land-tenure of the present time is based on this principle of equity. But it doesn't follow from that, that I'm to abdicate and give up my claim to the first wanderer who comes along and demands it of me.

And yet there is huge injustice and inequality here that needs good brains and good hands to rectify. Unless the Lords of England, and other parts of the world, choose to seek and do justice, I confess I should not blame the people for revolution.

4. One more, the workingmen claim that there ought to be a limit to individual ownership. They say, no man can get rich except by the help of others, who still remain poor. He ought not then to be allowed to amass in his own hands more than $50,000 or $100,000. This is as much as he is entitled to for his share of the work; and the rest over and above some such definite amount, ought to be divided with those who have been the helps and the means of his gains.

It is replied to this, that if you take away the power of controlling all he can get, you remove the stimulus for individual exertion.

It seems to me that both are right. If men are to use their ability, it must be under the stimulus of a desire for ownership, or else it must be from the impulse of benevolence, or a love of activity. Capable men cannot keep still; they will work. There is hope in this; and then I have enough belief in humanity to think that the time may come when love and benevolence shall prove as strong as selfishness; and men shall find it a sufficient object of ambition to glorify and elevate the world. A few such have been; cannot we hope that more will be?

But this limitation of individual greed, it seems to me, must somehow be reached. I cannot think it right that one man should dominate his fellows. It cannot be safe in a republic. And what matters it, if a man, or a corporation is to rule, whether it be by a greenback or a sword? Tom Scott to-day is mightier than any old Baron that ruled his vassals in feudal days, and he owns his dependents quite as effectually as did the lord of the Manor his serfs.

I do not wonder that there is restiveness under this state of things, and I shall not wonder if out of it comes strife, unless there is found a wiser and peaceful issue.

5. And again, some of the workingmen are demanding a reconstruction of the family. Of this, for lack of time, and because it is not a living question, as yet, in America, I shall not speak to-night.

(5. Woman's Work—No one objects to be absolved from work. But some may, if the condition is absolution from the use of bread, or paying for it with virtue.)

When we have studied all these points, and mastered them, then we shall then have understood the conditions of the problem that this age is struggling to work out. I do not claim to have mastered it; I only seek to help toward an idea of what the points are that need mastering, and to point out the lines of search.

II. I shall ask you to glance, in the brightest possible manner, at some of the proposed solutions of this problem. I can only hint at things well worthy of prolonged discussion:

1. There is the *mob*; or, as the same thing is called when on a larger scale, a *revolution*.

A reptile, when stepped on, will sting, and a man, when down, will hit with any weapon. But this is justifiable only as the very last resort, and, until all else is tried, this should not only be discountenanced, but be crushed out with all available force. A mob is rarely wise, and very little good has ever come from it. It is a good thing only as an earthquake is a good thing, *when something needs to be shaken down*.

2. The next is agitation and discussion. This I welcome on all subjects. That which cannot live through a discussion has no right to live. So the workingmen have a perfect right to meet and discuss, in all orderly ways, the things that pertain to their welfare.

Instead of berating them, or letting them alone simply, if only the cool-headed, and wise, and benevolent would meet with, talk to, and instruct them, instead of leaving them in the hands of demagogues, we might look for good to come out of the agitation.

3. Some propose the destruction of capital. But capital means civilization. Consciously or unconsciously, he is an enemy to all that humanity has gained, in the way of forward march, who looks with favor on this. If there's a dispute over the allotment of rooms in a great house, it isn't a good way to settle it to burn the house. If there were trouble about the distribution of Lake Michigan for our use throughout the city, it would hardly help matters to batter down the Water-Works, and fill up the tunnel. The capital of the world is the world's savings; and everything we have, beyond simply keeping soul and body together, is the fruit of capital. Capital justly distributed, and not capital destroyed, is what we need.

4. Others would remedy all by some manipulation of the machinery of Government.

One of the strangest and absurdest of all delusions is to expect men organized to be wiser, juster, more benevolent than they are single. Putting rotten apples in a pile doesn't make the whole mass sound; and I have yet to learn that making men into a corporation, or sending them to Washington and calling them a Congress, makes statesmen out of blockheads, or has any magic for manufacturing conscience out of corruption.

And particularly does this hold true in a Republic. People go to the capital whom we send there. And as the Government issues from the people, it is folly for us to look for its being better than the people, until we find some change in the natural law that forbids water to rise higher than its source.

And not only is it folly for us to expect the wisdom of government to solve our problem for us, but it is no less foolish to look for certain specific aids that some are demanding.

For example, some would have the Government be general banker for the people, and furnish them loans on call, and without interest. There are two marvelous fallacies in any such expectation of help. First, the denunciation of usury is folly. If I use your house, you say it is right for me to pay you for it. If I use your horse, I pay. If I use your cars, I pay. If I use your machine, I pay. Why not pay when I use your money? And, secondly, borrowing from Government is what? Who is Government? Where does it get money? It is simply our agent; and the money is our taxes. Borrowing of Government, then, is only borrowing from the right hand by the left,—or getting rich by taking money out of your vest pocket and putting it into your trowsers.

But, then, some have a patent method of having money enough to go all round. And, if Wendell Phillips hadn't said and done so many queer things,—along with all his wise and noble work,—I should think he had lost his senses on this subject; for I notice that in a recent speech in New York he advocates this patent turnpike to riches for all. The method is very simple; it consists in having the Government start up its printing press, and manufacture enough greenbacks so that we can all have our pockets full. It might be a very harmless amusement, if it were engaged in simply *for fun*; and to keep a large number of our Congressmen busy at the business might keep them out of mischief. But to call such manufacture *money* would seem like a good joke, were it not that so many seem to be earnest about it. As calling a dog's tail a leg doesn't make it one, so neither does calling a piece of paper money make it money. Neither greenbacks, nor bonds, nor National Bank notes are money; they, so far as Government is concerned, represent a debt, instead of wealth; and, so far as holders are concerned, they are simply promises to pay. We use them for money only so long as we can agree to do so, and their value depends upon the amount issued. A greenback now isn't a dollar; but only so much of a dollar as it will pay for in gold. Issue enough of them, and they will be worth so much a pound for paper-rags.

Another phase of this Government agency comes out in Hoffman's proposition that the city assume the guardianship of all the poor. Such action would be government suicide. The Republic guarantees rights and opportunities to all law-abiding citizens. When it assumes to do more it denies its own nature and destroys itself.

And they who make such demands ought to know that they are verging towards treason and revolution; for they are asking that we cease to be a Republic.

And then the poor ought to be ashamed to ask it; for it is simply, on their part, a begging for the position of public and permanent pauperism. It is incompatible with any independent manhood. I'd rather fight and die; and so see if I could not find some place, if not here, where I could stand up in the rights not only, but the dignity, of a man.

5. Another remedy is education. If only this could be made compulsory and general, it might work a radical cure. The man who is educated is master of himself and of his conditions. Foresight, self-control come from discipline and training, and the possession of these qualities is what distinguishes civilization from barbarism. He who eats everything he has and then starves, is a barbarian, in this country or any other. He who thinks, and plans, and saves, is started in the way of civilization, and these qualities come from education,—a knowledge of self and surroundings, and a vision of a higher state to which one may arise. It is impossible to help permanently one who is wholly uneducated. Give him an advantage, and he knows not how to use or keep it. He cannot understand its cost or value. He knows not the past, and understands not the present, and traces not the bearings of either on the future. He is the dupe of demagogues, and will as soon fight his friends as his enemies. Education, then, ought to be compulsory.

6. And now lastly, I come to close, as I began, with my text.

The one thing, without which all others will be of no avail, or, at best, of only temporary value, is *brotherhood*. This is the sum and essence of true Christianity, and in business it means co-operation, instead of a fighting competition. So long as rich and poor consider themselves natural enemies, and each seeks to outwit or compel the other, there can be no solution of this problem that will stay. They must play into, instead of grab out of, each other's hands.

The only way you can make the workingman appreciate the cost, the work, the trials, and the responsibilities of capital, is to make him a capitalist, so the laborer should have a pecuniary interest in his work beyond his wages, and the laborer, instead of striking madly and ignorantly at capital, should make himself capable of handling and using it. For, as capital badly used drives the poor on the lee-shore of barren poverty, so a skillful sailor may beat against and utilize even head-winds.

Let the rich learn the lesson of *noblesse oblige*; and feel that power is not a license for indulgence, but an obligation of service; and let the poor learn that, while *manhood-equality* is always possible, *money-equality* is not a natural *right* nor a *necessity* of true living, nor *possible* in the nature of things. For, since God has made *capacity* differ, it is impossible for man to make acquisition, and possession, and use equal. Make an even distribution of all the world's wealth to-day, and all the old inequalities would appear to-morrow. Let the rich seek to help and lift up the poor, and let the poor seek to rise in capacity, culture, and all the requisites of a complete manhood. Equality must be based in character. For, so long as capacity and character differ, possessions will be as shifting as desert sands.

Let me say, then, to the rich: Seek to make the poor educated, capable, and noble; and do it at any cost, else your prosperity is built on a sleeping earthquake; and let me say to the poor: Seek to make yourselves educated and true; or else, even though you gained all the wealth of those now rich, you'd find yourselves in a hell of discord and strife, instead of the heaven of a new civilization. The brotherly co-operation of all means the Kingdom of God come down to dwell among men.

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

Sermon by the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, of the Third Church.

The Third Presbyterian Church was densely filled yesterday morning by a congregation of ladies and gentlemen, who had assembled to listen to a sermon by the pastor, the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, on "The Prominent Historical Events of the Year." The text was the 21st and 22d verses of the second chapter of Ephesians, and the sermon was as follows:

In calling your attention to the prominent historical events of the year now closing, we are impressed, at the beginning, with the large number who were with us one year ago, but have passed away into the Great Hereafter. Death has been very busy the past year, and the procession has found no break in its ranks, but each hour and minute have noted a soul's departure. Of the great multitude whose names have been engraven on tablets, but whose memories are engraven in indelible characters on human hearts, I can only call your attention to a few of the more distinguished names whose loss is widely felt, and I do this because, to be unaffected by these great swaths of death, to be deaf to the solemn teachings of such events, is to be a fool in wilful blindness, for another year may write our names in the columns of the missed and loved. Art mourns the loss of the skillful hand and more beautiful character of Hiram Powers. Literature weaves the garlands of honor to lay on the graves of John Stuart Mill and Edward Bulwer Lytton. The pulpit is draped in sorrow for the loss of many of her most faithful preachers of the Gospel, among whose names are those of Bishop Armitage, of the Episcopal Church, and Baptiste Noel, the profound theologian and practical philanthropist. From the Palace of Kings the aged mother of the Empress of Germany has passed, we trust, to the Palace of the King of Kings, while the exile Emperor of France has suddenly disappeared from the theatre of the world's politics, where so lately he was the chief actor. Two have closed their Congressional career by the call of the messenger from another and higher Court, the venerable John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, and Foster, of Michigan, from the House of Representatives. Wisconsin mourns for her Lieutenant-Governor, and Pennsylvania has covered the new-made grave of John W. Geary with the wreaths of well-deserved renown,—while from the Bench of this country the number of those who have disappeared behind the curtain of eternity has been unusually large, and some of our most richly-stored intellects have passed into the presence of the Judge of all the earth. From the Bench of this city our loved and respected Porter; from the Bench of this State, Judge Richmond; of Tennessee, Judge Nelson; from the Supreme Bench of the United States, Judges Nelson and Chase; while England has placed the star against the name of her most venerable statesman and jurist, Stephen Lushington. And again, within the past few days, Death, as if not satisfied with its harvest of earth's noblest and best, has touched the life-pulse of the loved and child-like Agassiz, and science and religion clasp hands in deep heart-felt grief above his grave, where the flowers are still fresh and wet with a nation's tears. And so, year by year, from every position of responsibility, honor, and usefulness, those whom we can spare the least, and whose death is a calamity, fall by the way, for the arrows of the King of Terrors fly thick through the air, chilling the hand which holds the sceptre of power, hushing forever the voice of eloquence and wisdom, and withering the wreaths of earthly fame.

This year has been peculiarly sad in two of our Southern cities, where, by the ravages of the yellow fever, entire homes were swept away, and thousands in a few weeks were laid hurriedly in the grave; but from all parts of our land contributions of money and comforts for the sick were literally poured into those stricken cities, and prayers went up as a thick cloud to the Throne of Grace that the Omnipotent Arm would stay the plague and bless the large company of mourners. I rejoice that this congregation responded nobly, as they always do, to the cry for relief, and I have in my possession the official acknowledgment of your generous gift, and the earnest thanks of the authorities of the two cities.

In the financial world this year has been marked by a wide-spread panic, whose immediate cause was the sudden failure of a prominent banking-house in the City of New York, but whose true cause was the rottenness of the principles of trade, so that the first wave of disaster made the whole monetary world tremble, for the rock of principle had been slowly but surely changing to sand. God's laws are immutable, and with the violation of those laws comes the inevitable penalty, and when trade departs from rectitude and righteousness, and seeks to build up fortunes by dishonesty and gambling, the consequent panic is no more strange in its coming, than is physical disease when arsenic is taken into the system. There has been throughout the land a frantic absorption in money-making, a passion for wealth, which has swept away every obstacle of virtue in its way, and so, in the hour of our greatest prosperity, when all human prophecies declared disaster impossible, God touched the ill-gotten gains of men, and they faded away in a night, and society trembled, and wonderingly asked "What does the panic mean?"

And so in respect to the revelations of corruption in Congress. While these have brought the blush of shame to the cheek of every honest American citizen, yet a deeper sorrow arises from the well-known fact that these scattered exposures are but the surface-drops of a muddy sea of social and financial corruption, not only or chiefly in Congress, but tainting the politics of every State, and to a fearful extent controlling the secular daily press of the land. The evidence of this is seen in the alarming number of defalcations in the land, and in the actual pernicious character of a large number of our influential papers, who could be punished by any honest tribunal for disseminating licentious literature every day. Says one writer: "We have sometimes feared that it would be difficult to place a stone, or a timber, or a lock, or a screw, or a nail in your house that has not somewhere on its passage felt the stain of a bribe. It is doubtful whether the food which supports our lives, or the coffins which will convey us to our graves, can wholly escape contamination. The consequence is, disturbed faith in each other, and sometimes a distrust of our country and our humanity, with a fear, like a shadow, that on all modern European and American societies is but the old doom of Babylon and Rome. One faith alone saves from despair."

There is reason, however, for hope, in the fact that some of our daily papers are of pronounced morality, and fearless in their advocacy for the truth, and these have been mighty agencies in the conviction of criminals, and in strengthening the pillars of society and government. There is great reason also for encouragement in the late judicial decisions in the commercial centre of the land, where those who have reveled in open public dishonesty and licentiousness have been condemned and punished by the civil law. It is impossible to overestimate the influence of this triumph of truth over error upon the future legislation of the different States, and we are reminded by it of the existence of a deep and ever active current of moral principle; at times, it may be, concealed from view, but never destroyed, and, in reality, more powerful than sin, and ultimately sure to triumph.

In our national history the year has been an eventful one, and, on the whole, honorable to the Government and of the land. The inauguration of the President and Vice-President at Washington; the long, but successful, conflict with an Indian tribe, and the execution, after a fair and open trial, of the murderers; the abolishment of the franking privilege; the preservation of peace with all the nations; the successful termination of our late difficulty with Cuba, in spite of the unprincipled efforts of a portion of the press, and of many politicians, to plunge the nation into war. We have great cause for gratitude in the dignified, cautious, but firm position which our Government has maintained, upon all the questions and issues forced upon it, and especially for preserving us, as a people, from the ravages and deep heart-agonies of war.

The most prominent events of universal interest in foreign lands, have been the abdication of King Amadeus, of Spain, who was succeeded by the peaceful establishment of a republic, and the choice of one of the world's most liberal thinkers and powerful orators as the first President of the nation. Three republics to-day in Europe; France, Spain, and staunch, beautiful Switzerland,—this is a wonderful, cheering spectacle to all lovers of freedom and lovers of man. The bold movement of Germany's Prime Minister, to declare war against the Jesuits, has been followed by a like movement in the City of Rome, beneath the very shadow of St. Peter, by order of the Italian Parliament, exposing to the eye of the world the destructive character of the Order, connected with the Roman Catholic Church, an Order opposed to all liberty of thought and speech, to all elevation of the people, and by their subtle and wicked designs, the greatest enemy of the intelligence, the peace, and the purity of any nation. In Germany, the Jesuits had been laboring for 16 years, from 1850 to 1866, to sap the foundations of modern society, and through the confessional, and by controlling the suffrages of the ignorant classes, to instill hatred to the German Empire, and loyalty only to the Pope. In the month of May last, it was ordered that the State authorities supervise all existing seminaries and colleges, thus to prevent the increase of clerical fanaticism and intolerance. Also, that one Royal Ecclesiastical Court have the oversight of all spiritual discipline, and even remove such clergymen from their offices who should teach disobedience to the civil law, or should seek to influence the votes of the people, thus protecting liberty of conscience, and punishing all civil disobedience. This advance step of the greatest Protestant nation in the world is virtually the banishment of the Jesuits from the realm, for, since their mission in every land is the disintegration of civil government and the destruction of individual liberty, by these enactments they are excluded from all active and public working.

Practically, therefore, banished from Germany and from Italy, they are flocking to England and to these shores, and have already begun their warfare against the Bible, against our common school system, and, beneath all their arguments and specious pleas, there is here as has always been true in other lands, a deep determined purpose to undermine our liberties and possess themselves of political power. But their efforts will be all in vain, unless this people are both blind and deaf to all the history of the past. But I hasten to call your attention to the positive signs of religious progress during the year now closing, for there has been progress even in the midst of peculiar discouragements. It has been a year of earnest and successful work by the Christians of our land. There has been no wide spread powerful revivals, and yet, all over our country churches of Christ have been to a great extent, active in winning souls to Jesus. From all parts of the land has come the testimony of the presence of the Holy Spirit, and of the conversion of souls, so that the aggregate number of additions to the churches must have been very large; and, more than this, there has been as far as I can learn, a growing spirituality among Christians, a broadening of love and sympathy, more earnest labor in the cause of temperance, and a more faithful and direct preaching of the Gospel, so that we may truly say that the Christian Church was never more active, and vigilant, and spiritual than now since the days of its early history, and never was its hold stronger on the public mind and heart, as is evident from the violence of the attacks upon it; from the activity of sin to strengthen infidelity (for the Devil never disturbs a quiet church); from the prominence given to the names of Christian men who have been accused of dishonesty, but who, with one exception, have not yet been proven guilty; and from the increasing circulation of religious literature through the land, which has more than doubled this past year.

The new departure from the fold of the Episcopal Church is a marked event of the times, for no one can doubt the earnest spirituality of those who have, by this step, separated themselves from all relationship to ritualism and the Papacy, and there can be no doubt of the ultimate success of a movement so catholic in spirit, and led by men of such undoubted piety. And when we turn to the work of Evangelization in foreign lands, there has been a great advance toward the final triumph of the Redeemer's kingdom. In nominally Christian lands, Mexico has declared for religious toleration and the separation of Church from State, and Protestant missionaries are welcomed by the people, while the violent opposition of Romanists only indicates the interest of the multitudes.

In Italy, there are Evangelical communities in all the important centres of influence, while the Italian Government is certainly the freest in all Europe. One of the most eminent and earnest of the monks in Rome has recently joined the Protestant Church, and when summoned before the Inquisition fearlessly confessed his spiritual liberation from bondage and his loyalty to Christ alone.

In the Austrian Empire, steps are being taken toward religious toleration, and eight missionaries from this land are laboring in that land. In Spain, notwithstanding the civil war, the Gospel has been making progress, and Protestant communities are being established. In all these countries there is an increasing revolt of the general mind against the enslaving forms of Romanism, and thus the dense clouds of superstition are dissolving before the power of the Holy Spirit on individual hearts. But the most eventful, the most wonderful fact, as a manifestation of the progress of the Redeemer's kingdom, has been what is known as the Old Catholic movement. Its original cause, humanly speaking, was the dogma of infallibility, July 18, 1870. The first congress of those who refused thus to deify an erring man was held in Munich 1871, and the second in Cologne 1872. At this congress there were present 400 delegates, including priests, theologians, historians, and philosophers, with almost all the professors in the German Universities, together with many educated laymen. The action of this Congress abolished indulgences, the adoration of the Virgin Mary, of the saints, scapularies, the payment of surplice fees and stipends for masses. The German language was substituted for Latin in the service. The celibacy of the priesthood was declared not binding, and the confessional was changed from a duty to a privilege to those who desired to improve it. The syllabus of the Pope of December, 1869, with reference to State and modern civilization was rejected, and the members of the Congress declared their allegiance to the Constitutions of their several States. On the 4th of June in this year, twenty-two priests and fifty-five laymen, representing 60,000 souls, elected Dr. Reinkens, of Breslau, their presiding Bishop, and to him they promised *not obedience*, but love. He was ordained Aug. 11, and on Sept. 14 he officially removed the Papal edict forbidding the reading of the Bible, recommending that all should read the dear Holy Book again and again. There are now 5,000 priests who have joined this revival church within the fold of the Catholic Church, and I cannot but quote a few lines from the letter addressed by this Congress to the late Council of the Evangelical Alliance: "We wish to cleanse the Catholic Church from the stains of a depravity which has gradually increased for more than 1,000 years. All that Roman domination has created through egotism must be removed. Every institution and custom which has crept in, hurtful to true Christian vitality, must be cast out. Instead of justification by works, justification by faith; instead of hypocritical bigotry, a pure Christian life must be brought into its belief and conduct. We wish to reform the Church in such a manner that it shall have a fellowship in love, in belief, and in the works of *all who believe* in Jesus Christ as the Son of God, as the Savior, who alone has been, and still is, our Mediator."

There has been a great progress during the year toward a higher and truer Christian unity—not an organic unity, not uniformity, not losing sight of differences of interpretation and religious forms, but a unity of spirit, a recognition of one another, and recognition of one common Savior; a unity of all believers as members of one mystical body; a mutual respect, confidence, and love, binding all in one sweet fellowship in the Beloved. The profoundest realization of this unity was witnessed at the late meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, and never before did we seem so near the glorious consummation of the prophetic prayer of our Great High Priest, "That they all may be one, as Thou, Father, art in Me and I in Thee, that they may be made perfect in one." But not only in this wonderful assemblage have we seen this increasing unity among believers, but also in the growing desire to study the Scriptures, in the prominence given to theology as a science instead of a denominational dogma, in the elevation by preachers and religious writers of faith as the essence of real piety and the only inspiration of Christian labor, in the increasing power and fervency of prayer for this oneness of believers, and in the many words of cheer and fraternal love which, on the telegraphic wires of communion, have been passing from church to church, from denomination to denomination, and from nation to nation.

"Music is not the monotony of one sound, but the harmonizing of many; the pure light which gilds the whole world around us is not colorless, nor even one colored ray, but is the blending of all the prismatic hues," and so the Christian Church is gathering into one flame of devotion and love the different sects of Christendom, blending all differences to a sweet fellowship with the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost. The words of John Wesley, uttered 102 years ago, are being realized, "Love me," he said to fellow-Christians, "not only as thou lovest all mankind, not only as thou lovest thine enemies, or the enemies of God, those that hate thee, that despitefully use thee and persecute thee—not only as a stranger, as one of whom thou knowest neither good nor evil. I am not satisfied with this. No! if thine heart be right, as mine with thy heart, then love me with a very tender affection, as a friend that is closer than a brother, as a brother in Christ, as a fellow-citizen of the New Jerusalem, a fellow-soldier engaged in the same warfare, under the Captain of our salvation."

I had hoped to be able to trace with you the progress of the Savior's Kingdom in heathen lands, but I can only call your attention to a few facts, reserving the rest for another occasion, when we can study specifically the glorious history of Christian missions, by which, under God, the waste places are beginning to bud and blossom with righteousness, and the darkness of ages is rolling off from those benighted millions. There are nearly 4,000 missionaries laboring in heathen countries, and there is room for 4,000 more, for the fields are opening more rapidly than laborers can be found to enter them, harvests are ripening faster than there are earnest hands and praying hearts to bind the whitened grain in the sheaves of sovereign love. There are 300,000 members of the Christian Church who once bowed down to idols of wood and stone. Is not this a glorious fact? Why, in India alone there are 79,000 communicants, there are 380 ordained native preachers, and Christ is preached at nearly 600 stations through the land, while Mahommedanism is fast being undermined, and her power is waning, as the banners of the Cross are being planted in redeemed hearts; and so in China, Japan, Egypt, Turkey, and even in Africa, God is doing great things for His Church, whereof we are glad.

Brethren, we are living in grand days. They are growing grander every hour. The forces of infidelity and sin are attacking the very citadel of Christianity,—not only is the inspiration of the Scriptures denied, not only is prayer a subject of ridicule, not only do they seek to tear the crown from the Redeemer's brow and place there again the crown of thorns, but the very existence of God is called in question, and Atheism, strangled and left for dead on 1,000 battle-fields, is boldly rearing its head again. And on the other side is the Army of the Lord, in themselves as feeble as was David with his sling before Goliath, but panoplied with the glory of Jehovah, led by the Great Captain of our Salvation, armed and inspired by the indwelling of the Holy Ghost, she is marching forward to conquer every foe, and, by the omnipotent power of one irresistible weapon, Christ, His love, to break the fetters of sin and emancipate the world into the glorious liberty of the Sons of God. Fear not, then, the blows of intellectual thought on the shield of Christian faith. They are only the old shot fired by infidelity again and again, and they never yet have, and never will, pierce through the secret place of the sheltered faith and sheltered disciple,—the wings of the Almighty. Only let the Church be indued with the promised power from on High, and, laying aside every weight, put on the robes of righteousness and be wholly consecrated to the work of Salvation, and the coming year will witness glorious miracles of grace, and thousands shall be born in a day to the glory of Jesus Christ, our Lord.

FAREWELL SERVICES.

The Rev. A. J. Graves at the North Star Chapel.

The North Star Mission Chapel, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets, was filled with people last evening, the occasion being the closing services of a season of revival which has been in progress during the past week under the leadership of the Rev. Mr. Graves, the well-known traveling Evangelist. As he leaves for New York to-day, to conduct a revival in one of the Methodist Churches of that city, a large number of persons who have listened to his exhortations since his arrival here, took advantage of the opportunity afforded of bidding him farewell, and testifying in other and more substantial ways to their lively appreciation of his efforts in their behalf.

The services were opened with the singing of the hymn commencing, "There is a fountain filled with blood." The pastor of the church, the Rev. Mr. Whitehead, then offered prayer, and the hymn, "Jesus, I my cross have taken," was sung. The Rev. Mr. Graves then read the tenth and eleventh verses of Malachi, containing the divine promise that those exposed to temptation would be saved from it if they would only trust in God. As he went along he explained the hidden meaning of the sacred words in his homely and peculiar, but nevertheless forcible, way. Temptation, he said, was the bane of humanity, and it was the duty of churches and pastors to fortify young Christians, and enable them to resist its attacks. He gave several quaint illustrations of the manner in which the Evil One presents false doctrines to the mind of the youth, and exhorted his hearers, when troubled with temptation, to turn immediately to Jesus, and confide in His all-pervading love and power. The hymn, "There is a happy land, far, far away," was sung, and, at its conclusion, Mr. Graves prayed long and earnestly for the North Star Mission, and for the continuance in grace of those who had found religious consolation during the revival. The Rev. Mr. Whitehead then publicly thanked him for the great interest he had taken in the welfare of the Mission, and in the cause of Christ generally, and made the announcements for this week, from which it appears that there will be services every evening, and that toward the close of the week those who desire can be baptized and admitted to fellowship with the Church. A hymn was sung, and the Rev. Mr. Graves spoke very briefly on the question propounded by the Macedonian jailer to Paul. "What shall I do to be saved?" He said the question was an important one to every Christian, and one that should be frequently asked. The mere expression of a desire to be saved, would not avail; neither would baptism, nor prayer, nor any other outward form of religion. There must be a complete subjugation of the will to Christ before salvation could be secured. When the believer had given up his will and all else to Christ, prayer and baptism, and the other outward forms would assist him greatly in reaching a better life. One of the worst features of religious society at the present time was, that so many people who professed to be believers were outside of regular church organizations. The reason was that their strong will would not permit them to publicly acknowledge Christ. Those people could not be saved while they continued in that course. They should break their proud spirit, in accordance with the Divine command, become baptized, and henceforth regularly attend some church.

The hymn, "To-day the Savior calls," was sung, and Mr. Graves prayed again. The pastor announced that Mr. Graves was going away to New York, and that at the close of the services he would be happy to converse and shake hands with those with whom he had labored during the past week. As Mr. Graves had nothing to depend upon but the free-will offerings of persons who took an interest in the revivals led by him, any gifts that might be offered would be thankfully accepted and gratefully remembered.

Mr. Graves himself then gave a short sketch of his career since entering the ministry, and explained his mode of work in the different cities of the country, to which he was invited from time to time. He offered another prayer, and at its conclusion called upon those who believed they would be saved to arise. About a score stood up. Then he requested those who desired to be saved to arise. The entire congregation immediately left their seats. Mr. Graves prayed earnestly for the latter class, and the benediction was pronounced, and a short "testimonial meeting" was held, wherein some of the converts made during the revival gave their reasons for believing that they had found Christ and would be saved. An old man said the delight he took in perusing the Gospels made him think that his salvation was sure. A young man said he felt Jesus in his heart. Another man said he could not give expression to his joyful feelings, but he rested serene in the faith, and believed that glory awaited him in the future. A lady said the deep interest she had always taken in religion was a consolation to her, and as that interest had been greatly increased during the revival, she felt that salvation was in her grasp. A hymn was sung, and the meeting dispersed.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	¶*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:45 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡ 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	9:30 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien, & LaCrosse Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 7:45 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	3:00 p. m.	†10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	‡11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:40 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Madison & Winona Passenger	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:10 a. m.	10:40 p. m.
Special New York Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	9:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 45 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

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GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Augusta Dargon. "Rising of the Moon."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. "Simple Simon." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

WHEN WE SAY THAT MRS. WINSLOW'S soothing syrup acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, December 29, 1873.

The Erie Canal is now completely closed, locking up about 3,000,000 bushels of grain which will have to remain all winter. In this amount is included nearly 1,500,000 bushels of wheat.

Col. J. W. Harner, formerly President of the Kansas State University, attempted to commit suicide a few days ago, while under the influence of insanity, caused by domestic affliction.

As is customary at the close of navigation, the managers of the great east and west trunk lines, like the New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Roads, have met in New York and raised their freight rates. The schedule showing the increase over the old rates to various Western points will be found elsewhere, and will prove of interest to shippers.

Montreal dispatches received in New York state that Genet, the convicted Tammany thief, is in Canada, and that in about two weeks, after arranging some private matters, he will return to New York City to await whatever may be in store for him. The announcement that he is in Canada is very probable; that he will return to New York voluntarily is very improbable, however. It is not the way Tammany thieves act.

The latest instance of the President's determination to provide for the members of his own household, is furnished by an order assigning Lieut. Fred Grant, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, to duty in Washington, as mustering and disbursing officer, with the same rank and pay he has been receiving. The position is said to be a sinecure, Lieut. Grant enjoying the rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel, while a subordinate does the work.

The foreign news in this morning's issue is confined mainly to Spanish matters. While the United States Commissioners are examining the passengers of the Virginius, who arrived at New York yesterday, the Spanish Government has made a formal demand for the vessel and also for indemnity, basing its demand upon the recent decision of the Attorney-General, that she had no right to sail under the American flag. The activity and energy of the Castelar Government is further shown by its investing Jovellar, the Captain-General of Cuba, with new and extraordinary powers, and relieving Butcher Burriel of his command in the eastern division of the island.

In another part of this issue we publish a very interesting report of the produce markets of this city for the year now closing. The record shows a very large increase. Our receipts of breadstuffs aggregate 96,731,598 bu against 88,426,842 in 1872, and 83,518,202 bu in 1871. We have received the enormous number of 4,360,000 live hogs, and 765,000 head of cattle. The value of the receipts of all kinds of produce is about $240,000,000. This, and the articles on our manufactures and wholesale trade, published in THE TRIBUNE of the 23d and 26th insts., form a record which cannot be too highly appreciated by the many thousands who are interested in watching the rapid growth of Chicago.

The telegraph announces the appointment of Caleb Cushing as Minister to Spain vice Gen. Sickles, resigned, and his acceptance of the position. Mr. Cushing is now in his seventy-third year, and has been identified with political life for nearly half a century. He served in the Massachusetts Legislature three terms; was Member of Congress from 1835 to 1843; Commissioner to China under President Tyler; a Brigadier-General in the Mexican war; Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1857; Attorney-General in President Pierce's Cabinet; member of the Charleston Convention in 1860; one of the Commission appointed to codify the laws of the United States in 1866; and represented this country in part in the Geneva Arbitration. His long experience in political life, his knowledge of languages, and his services in the various departments of government, ought to enable him to represent this country at Madrid with ability, notwithstanding the fact that he is accepting office at an age when most men are content to retire.

The Chicago produce markets were generally easier on Saturday, and breadstuffs were dull. Mess pork was active and declined 5c per brl, closing at $13.80 cash, and $14.35 seller February. Lard was quiet and steady at $8.20@8.25 per 100 lbs, cash, and $8.60 seller February. Meats were active and firm at 5¼@5⅜c for shoulders, 6¾@7⅛c for short ribs, 7⅛@7⅜c for short clear, all boxed, and at 8½@9½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were dull and 1c lower, at 93c per gallon. Dressed hogs were in good demand and a shade firmer at $5.90@6.00 per 100 lbs. Flour was dull and steady, at $5.50@5.75 for good spring extras. Wheat was less active, and ¼@½c lower, closing firm at $1.14¼ cash, and $1.14¾ seller January. Corn was dull and easier, but closed strong at 53¼c seller January, and 54¼c seller February. Oats were dull, and ¼@½c lower, at 37¼c cash, and 39c seller February. Rye was quiet and firm at 77@78c. Barley was quiet; No. 2 was easier at $1.38, and No. 3 was 1c higher, at $1.09 for good. Live hogs were in good demand, and were firm, at $4.50@5.15. Cattle were active and steady, with sales at $2.50@5.75. Sheep ruled firm at $3.50@5.00.

The dispatches from Baltimore indicate that a suspicious steamer, the Edgar Stewart, is about to sail from that port, ostensibly for Jamaica, taking nothing but passengers. The steamer, from her papers, is owned by a party in New York. The Virginius, from her papers, also was owned in New York. The fate of the Virginius and her crew, and the humiliating part played by the Administration with reference to her capture, ought to furnish some significant hints as to the policy to be pursued with reference to the Edgar Stewart. If proper diligence had been used with reference to the registry of the Virginius, all the subsequent trouble would have been avoided. Ordinary prudence in the case of the Edgar Stewart, upon the part of the customs officers, may save a great deal of trouble hereafter. With the Virginius case so fresh for reference, a repetition of the mistake would be simply criminal.

The Government Informer has now turned up in Boston, and the large house of Jordan, Marsh & Co. are reported as having imported goods under irregular invoices for ten years past, and to an extent that renders them liable to penalties of $1,000,000. The frequency of these late discoveries, a full list of which in New York we recently published, leaves little doubt that there has been a very general and very large evasion of customs duties under the present tariff. While it is well that irregularities should be exposed and punished, what shall we say of a system, under which an extensive and costly array of customs officers have permitted these irregularities to go on for years under their very eyes? It is significant that only the reward offered to spies under the United States statute has succeeded in exposing the frauds; and, though it is the United States Government which has been swindled with the connivance, or under the ignorance, of corrupt or inefficient Custom-House officials, it is forced to divide with the spies and informers if it hopes to get its own. This is a sorry comment on the character of our civil service.

The latest indication at Washington of the tendency toward centralization is the announcement that a bill will be introduced into Congress to establish a National Inebriate Asylum. The institution is intended to be a cure for drunkards, and, we presume from the title, for national drunkards. When men become habitual drunkards, it is the practice, under our present system, to have them cared for at State or city institutions, in case their families do not assume the charge. There is no necessity, then, for such an institution as is now proposed for local drunkards, and its establishment could only be justified on the ground that there is a large class of national drunkards, whom nobody—State, county, city, nor family—cares for. We should think Congress would hesitate before making such an admission. It might be construed as personal. Certainly the national drunkard must be limited to the District of Columbia, and mainly there to the Departments and halls of Congress. Has the species become so numerous in these places that the Government must set up a special asylum to care for them?

The engineers' strike has met with a sudden obstacle in the shape of an official manifesto from Charles E. Wilson, the Chief of the Brotherhood of Engineers, who publicly announces that the strike has been inaugurated in direct and open violation of the rules, advises those who have quit work to resume again and prevent others from stopping, and warns them not to interfere with the operations of the railroads. The appearance of this manifesto will undoubtedly have a great influence in restoring quiet throughout Indiana and Ohio, where the strike is the most general and violent. Notwithstanding the fact that a train was thrown off the track near Cincinnati, and that one or two attempts of a similar nature were made in Indiana yesterday, there is a perceptible improvement in the condition of things. The roads are gradually getting into running order again, and the presence of the militia at various points where the excitement is the greatest has had a good effect. There is good reason to believe that the worst is over, and that during the present week the Companies and their employes will come to satisfactory terms. Where this cannot be done, other engineers will be employed, who are offering their services in large numbers.

IMPEACHING THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Springfield *Register* proposes the impeachment of Attorney-General Edsall, and publishes a formal charge and specification. The specification recites that, in certain suits brought in Cook County, intended to test the validity of certain assessments and tax levies upon the property of the plaintiffs, the Attorney-General, representing the State, agreed with the counsel for the plaintiff that *pro forma* decrees might be entered in the Circuit Court, and an appeal taken directly to the Supreme Court, where the cases can be heard, and a judgment rendered this winter. Upon this specification the *Register* demands the impeachment of the Attorney-General. It is hardly worth while to dignify this absurd suggestion with a reply. The facts of the case are very plain. The assessment has been made, the taxes extended, and the collection is about to begin. The books are in the hands of the tax-officers. No person can pay taxes to the State and recover them. If the tax be illegal, or unjust because unequal, there is no remedy after payment. Any protest to be effectual must be made before payment. So impressed are the people of this county with the illegality of the entire assessment, that there is a general desire to appeal to the courts. For this purpose some thirty cases, embracing altogether all the points involved in the entire proceedings by the State Board of Equalization, and of the State Auditor, have been prepared. It is important to the State that these questions should be determined at as early a day as possible. The opposition to the payment of the tax is by no means confined to this city and county; it exists in all parts of the State. The suits brought in this and other counties will present all the facts to the Supreme Court at one time. To have had the Attorney-General argue each of these cases in this and in all the other counties before the Circuit Court, and then argue them separately again before the Supreme Court would, if not itself a physical impossibility, have required the best part of his time for the next two years. In the meantime the taxes would have become due, and, if not paid, would have led to loss and confusion to the State. As no person here or elsewhere proposes to resist the collection of the tax should the Supreme Court declare it to be legal, the importance of having an early decision will readily occur to any intelligent person. Under these circumstances, all argument in the inferior court was waived by consent, and all the cases were certified to the Supreme Court to be heard and argued together, that there may be one final decision covering all the points raised. We do not see how the Attorney-General, representing the interests of the State, could have acted more consistently. It may be supposed that it was his duty to keep these cases out of the Supreme Court; but this he could not have done. Any action by the local courts would have been appealed from. In several cases the local courts have enjoined the collection of the taxes; and again the plaintiffs in this and all the other counties could have instituted their suits directly in the Supreme Court, which body has original jurisdiction in all revenue cases. What is wanted is a careful, deliberate judgment by the Supreme Court on all the points involved, and in that judgment there will be universal acquiescence. That officer who facilitates the delivery of that judgment promotes the best interests of the State.

A GREAT FINANCIAL REMEDY.

The panic commenced on the 18th of September, and forthwith the thrifty officers of the Internal Revenue set their wits to work to study up new plans of taxation. Two methods were open to them. One was to recommend the re-enactment of taxes which have been repealed. This was slow, as it required the assent of Congress. Another was to go over the existing laws with a binocular microscope, and see if there was not room for a new construction in some place, whereby more taxes could be gotten out of a given source of revenue than anybody ever dreamed of. This did not require the assent of Congress. It was a mere matter of discretion with the Commissioner.

It was found, after much investigation, that additional taxes might be imposed upon invalids, without the action of Congress. Cripples are supposed to be less able to help themselves than other people; consequently more suitable subjects of taxation. Accordingly a ruling was made, Oct. 1, that all medical compounds prepared according to any formula, private or public, and sold by druggists, should be liable to stamp duty. Included in this ruling are Seidlitz powders, Dover's powders, Epsom salts, cod-liver oil, citrate of magnesia, opodeldoc, spirits of camphor, itch ointment, and the whole list of preparations and compounds embraced in the United States Dispensatory which every druggist keeps on hand in convenient parcels, in order to avoid delay in serving his customers. The tax is 1 cent on each package valued at 25 cents or less, and 1 cent for each additional 25 cents, or fraction thereof. Common belly-ache, curable with 10 cents' worth of peppermint-drops, is taxed 1 cent. Pulmonary complaints are taxed 4 cents on each bottle of cod-liver oil. Coughs, corns, itch, chilbains, worms, cramps, rheumatism, and the whole list of petty disorders for which the patient treats himself with well-known remedies, are taxed from 1 cent upward, according to the obstinacy of the complaint, and the amount of powders, pills, drops, lotions, or salve, needed to cure them. The tax does not embrace prescriptions of physicians, nor medicines uncompounded, or sold by weight or measure—the law could not be enlarged (or belittled) to cover these. It applies, as already stated, to familiar preparations, not patented or secret, sold by druggists and store-keepers in bottles, boxes, and packets. During the most trying periods of the war, when taxation was pushed to its uttermost limits, nobody thought of taxing blue pills, cerate, Seidlitz powders, or paragoric. It has been reserved for the Jay Cooke panic to call forth this wondrous financial expedient, to reinforce and replenish the forty-four million reserve.

We venture to say that not one member of the United States Congress ever dreamed that he was voting for such a contemptible tax as this. The best reason for supposing that no such tax was contemplated, is found in the fact that the Commissioner himself did not discover it till the 1st of October, 1873. It is safe to say further that, if anybody had proposed such a tax on the floor of Congress, it would have been overwhelmingly voted down, and that, if anybody should now propose it, it would be voted down. What right has the Commissioner to construe into law taxes which he must know were never intended to be enacted? What is the difference between that and usurpation of the law-making power? Was a tax on sore thumbs the measure of his ability as fiscal agent of the Government in a financial crisis?

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILWAY.

Several of the towns in this State which some years ago subscribed bonds in payment of stock in the several railroads which, consolidated, now constitute the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway, have taken action to investigate the affairs of that Company, and to ascertain whether there has not been as corrupt an expenditure as was made in the now historical swindle of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad. The I., B. & W. Railway is made up of what were originally three separate railways, each controlled by a separate company. These railways were: 1. The Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Vandalia Railway, which lies in the State of Indiana, the Company being chartered under the general law of that State. 2. The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin Railroad, the Company being incorporated by a special charter of the Legislature of Illinois; and, 3. The Havana, Mason City, Lincoln & Eastern Railroad. The two first of these Companies were consolidated in 1869, under the name and title of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway, and the third has been since purchased by the consolidated Company. From a letter signed by Mr. A. E. Harmon, of Champaign, we learn that the original Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin Railway Company was organized with a capital stock of $3,000,000; that there were voted by the townships along the line something over $800,000 in twenty-year bonds bearing 10 per cent interest. An equal amount of the stock was issued to the towns, but the remaining $2,200,000 of stock was held by the then officers, who have never made any report concerning it. Mr. Harmon asserts, of his own knowledge, that some of this stock was taken to New York and sold as low as 11 cents on the dollar. It is charged that not a dollar of the proceeds of this $2,200,000 of stock ever went into the construction of the road; that, instead, the road was mortgaged for its construction, and that the new Company, instead of using the earnings of the road for the benefit of stockholders, is using it in constructing several branches.

The consolidated Company, or the I., B. & W., started out with a capital stock of $5,000,000, and 202 miles of road; it also owed $6,500,000, and a floating debt of $177,276. Total capital and debt, $11,680,976, of which $7,359,011 were put down for that portion in the State of Illinois. Since that report, however, the Company has gone into the purchase and construction of extensions; additional stock and mortgages have been issued, and the total stock and debt at this time amounts to about $17,500,000, of which $13,250,000 is assigned to that part of the road in this State.

The total subscriptions of stock by towns and counties in this State to the several roads now included under the one corporation, so far as they were registered at Springfield in December, 1872, may be thus stated:

To the I. B. & W. Railway	$84,700
To the D. U. B. & P. Railway	687,400
To the Havana, Mason City, etc	110,500
Total	$882,600

In addition to these subscriptions there are a number of others which do not appear in the Auditor's report of last year, being mainly subscriptions to the I. B. & W. Railway. The investigation into the affairs of the Company is authorized by the law. Judge Tipton, in the case of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company, held that the Directors of the Company were mere trustees acting for the owners, the holders of the stock; that as such they have no right to give away the stock, or appropriate it to their own use. The law does not permit the issue of stock to one man at par value, and the issue of other stock to other persons for nothing.

In addition to the legal and equitable grounds for a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Company, and obtaining redress for the municipal stockholders, there is a new difficulty in the case. It has been discovered that the act of the Legislature known as the special charter of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin Railroad Company is a fraud,—no such act having passed the Legislature at all, and consequently all the subscriptions to capital stock, and the issue of bonds by the municipality, have been illegal and void. A number of townships have obtained injunctions prohibiting the further payment of interest on the bonds. It was on that same ground that the Supreme Court declared the bonds issued to the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley Railroad to be void. The same Court, in the case of the Town of Montmorency, decided that when the law authorized a town to vote a subscription to the stock of a railroad company by name, a vote to subscribe for the stock of part of said railway, or a railroad by another name, was not legal. Altogether, there promises to be a lively time along the whole line of the I., B. & W. R. R., and it is just possible that, if the people of the towns have been plundered out of their stock in the road, they have the consolation that the bonds they gave for that stock never had any validity, and, being void, will no longer be a charge for either interest or principal.

FOREIGN.

Spain Demands the Virginius and an Indemnity.

The Cuban Captain-General Invested with New Power.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—Castelar, Salmeron, and Figueras held a conference yesterday. The *Correspondencia* thinks that it will result in complete agreement, but the *Imparcial* and *Diario* say an understanding is impossible.

The report is reiterated that the Spanish Government requires of the United States the Virginius and the payment of an indemnity.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—The *Vose de Cuba* says it is rumored that Gen. Burriel has been relieved of the command of the Eastern Department by orders from Madrid.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CUSHING

as Minister to Spain is favorably received here. The Spaniards are loud in the expression of satisfaction at the resignation of Sickles, whom they charge with instigating many of the intestine troubles of the Peninsula.

The Madrid Government has not only refused to accept the resignation of

CAPTAIN-GENERAL JOVELLAR,

which was forwarded on the 4th instant, but has granted him extended and extraordinary powers. The nature of these powers is not yet known, but it is supposed they embrace authority to declare the island in a state of siege should the Captain-General find it necessary. The Home Government also offer additional reinforcements.

THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

The *Vose* publishes extracts from letters recently captured from rebels, the original of which it claims to have in its possession. One from Gen. Figueredo to Maximo Jomez, referring to the deposition of President Cespedes, says:

The members of the new government proceeded to the residence of Cespedes to obtain the archives of the Republic. Cespedes at first refused to give them up, but finally yielded, being forced to do so. The charges upon which Cespedes was removed are, according to Figueredo's letter, as follows:

First—The abandonment of Cinco Villas.

Second—The violation of Article 26 of the Constitution.

Third—The placing obstacles in the way of the new Deputies, so that they could not fulfill their duties.

Fourth—After the removal of said obstacles, attempting to bribe Deputies from Cinco Villas by the offer of the Ministry of War to Spotorno, and the command of the Cinco Villas district to Garcia.

Figueredo adds other accusations even graver, such as having calumniated the legislative body, being a traitor, and conniving with Antinomists abroad; and, lastly, threatening to declare the members of Congress rebels if they deposed him.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The civil burial of Francois Hugo took place to-day. M. Louis Blanc delivered the funeral oration at the late residence of the deceased. Victor Hugo and all the leading Radicals of Paris were present. A long procession followed the remains to the place of interment.

Upwards of 10,000 persons followed the remains of Francois Hugo to the grave to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A special to the *Daily Telegraph* says France has given satisfactory assurances to Germany relative to the hostile pastorals of the French Bishops.

ROME, Dec. 28.—M. Fournier, French Minister, has presented his letters of recall and taken leave of the King of Italy.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The condition of the Emperor's health to-day is very satisfactory.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 27.—United States bonds of 1862 closed at 97¼.

CASUALTIES.

A Wife and Husband Poisoned by Handling Green Wall-Paper—Their Sudden Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, O., Dec. 28.—The cause of the sudden and mysterious deaths of Rev. J. M. Drake and wife, a short time since, is attributed to their being poisoned by handling green wall-paper. It appears that previous to their death they were preparing to paper a room in their house, and that in tearing down the old paper, which was of a deep green color, a dust was created which was inhaled by them, and they were poisoned by it. They died within a short time of each other, and were buried on the same day.

THE VIRGINIUS PRISONERS.

Their Arrival in New York Yesterday.

Some Account of Their Imprisonment in Spanish Dungeons.

Barbarities Practiced by the Inhuman Jailers.

Rice and Water for Food, and a Stinking Ship's Hold for Quarters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The United States sloop-of-war Juniata, under Commander Braine, having on board the surviving passengers of the Virginius, arrived here to-day. She anchored off Quarantine at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and, after being inspected by the Health-Officers, weighed anchor and steamed up the bay, and anchored off the Battery at 3 p. m. Later, she was towed to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. She left Santiago de Cuba at 6 p. m. on Dec. 18. When only a few hours out, she

ENCOUNTERED A TERRIFIC STORM,

which drove her many miles out of her course, and continued with varying severity until she reached this port. When she arrived off the Battery her supply of coal was so nearly exhausted that she had to be towed to the Navy-Yard by a tug-boat. She was intercepted in the Lower Bay by a revenue-cutter, which bore orders to her commander. Soon after she came to anchor off the Battery, a revenue tug brought out to her United States District-Attorney Bliss, Assistant District-Attorneys Tremaine, Post, and Purdy, three stenographers and an interpreter. They were conducted to the cabin by Commander Braine, where they at once begun

AN OFFICIAL EXAMINATION

of the Virginius prisoners who were on board. The greatest secrecy was observed in conducting the examination, Mr. Braine being the only person not really engaged in conducting the proceedings allowed to be present. The surviving passengers were poorly dressed and the common sailors were huddled together near the forecastle. One by one they were summoned before the court of inquiry, which did not adjourn until after the Juniata had anchored off the Navy-Yard.

Henry Knight, Antonio Constantio, Manuel Manaze, Leopold Bizo, Henry King, Thomas Lindsay, and Ignacio Valdes were examined during the afternoon.

THE NATURE OF THEIR TESTIMONY

could not be learned, but it is understood to be concerning promises said to have been held out to them, when they took passage, and the alleged carrying of munitions of war by the Virginius.

The examination will be resumed to-morrow. Officers of the Juniata say there seems to be

A CONCERTED PLAN

among the survivors of the Virginius massacre to profess utter ignorance of the nature of the Virginius' mission at the time she was captured, and all facts relating to her. Officers who have talked with them say there is a striking similarity in their stories, which can only be accounted for in this way. They have agreed to this scheme, it is supposed, in order to avoid trouble with the United States Government, in case it should be proved that the neutrality laws were violated. The few facts which could be learned from the naval officers who had conversed with the passengers of the Virginius go to show that the latter's

TREATMENT WAS WRETCHED.

On being landed from the Tornado, they were all, nearly 200 in number, thrust into a low, dark, dirty, poorly-ventilated dungeon, only 50 feet long by 15 feet wide, and here they were detained until released. Some were led out to death, and the remainder sent on board of the Juniata, which had been sent to receive them. This dungeon was so foul as to be almost stifling, and the food supplied was not nutritious, of poor quality, and insufficient in quantity,—so much so, in fact, that when they were at length released, they were sadly emaciated, and most of them were covered with vermin.

COMMANDER BRAINE SAYS

that during the first four days out of Santiago de Cuba, he took unofficially the statements of each passenger separately, and they were all substantially the same.

He says that, while his vessel was anchored at Santiago de Cuba, he was informed by friends that a scheme had been devised by the residents of the town for boarding and capturing his vessel, and the night on which the attack was to be made was even told him. Acting on this information, he had boarding-nettings put up around the vessel, and kept extra watch at the guns every night they were in port, but no open demonstration was made against them. The residents of Santiago de Cuba exhibited great animosity towards the Americans, and had several times threatened the life of Consul Smith. In view of this fact, he thought a vessel of war ought to be stationed there to protect the Consul and such other Americans as might be stopping in the place.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The United States steamer Juniata, Commander Braine, from Santiago de Cuba, with 102 persons formerly of the steamer Virginius, arrived this evening.

THE JUNIATA AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The United States steamer Juniata reached Brooklyn Navy-Yard at 6 o'clock this evening.

In accordance with instructions from Washington, all intercourse or communication with those on board the steamship was denied, and many friends of the prisoners and prominent Cubans were turned away disappointed from the yard.

THE PRISONERS

will remain on board the steamship until orders to the contrary are received. None of the officers and crew of the steamship have yet been allowed to leave the vessel.

THE PRISONERS' STORY.

A reporter of the *Tribune*, who boarded the Juniata after her arrival, obtained full particulars from a variety of sources concerning the treatment received by the prisoners at the hands of their Spanish captors. All these reports agree in one particular, namely, that the treatment received was

UNIFORMLY HARSH,

and in some cases barbarous. A fact which has not generally been known, by the statements of the prisoners, now comes to light, which is, that they were

ROBBED

by the crew of the Tornado; nearly all who owned anything were robbed of money, jewelry, watches, and other valuables. The prisoners were

TAKEN TO THE JAIL OF SANTIAGO

soon after their arrival in port. Here they were crowded together like cattle; here their sufferings began. They were not assigned to special cells; indeed, there was no opportunity for such confinement in the contracted quarter of the Santiago jail, but the entire party of nearly 200 were driven into a small room, hardly 50 feet wide by 15 long. Here they were obliged to live as best they could. The air, of course, was

ALMOST DEADLY,

and there was little or no opportunity for exercise. The prisoners were supplied with provisions, which, though sufficient as regards quantity, were poor in quality and hardly fitted to sustain life. These provisions consisted almost wholly of

RICE AND WATER.

One night the prisoners were stealthily taken from the jail and marched with the greatest haste to a point 7 miles below the city, in the vicinity of the Morro. The road lay through a rough tract of country, and the journey was most wearisome, while some of the prisoners were so sick as to be almost unable to stand. The sufferings of some of the number were intense, and

NO PITY WAS IN THE BREASTS OF THE SPANIARDS.

At this point on the coast they were placed on board the steamer Bazean, which at once set sail for Havana. At Manzeilla, it was met by the mail steamer coming in the opposite direction. On this steamer was Gen. Burriel, who at once ordered the Bazean to return to Santiago. She turned about, but soon ran aground, and her passengers were transferred to another vessel. Here they suffered

HORRORS HERETOFORE UNKNOWN.

They were crowded in the hold of the vessel, where scarcely a ray of sunlight could struggle in. The air was poison. The darkness was almost continuous. The food they ate was wretched in quality and insufficient in quantity. The water they drank was what remained in the buckets after the dumb animals were satisfied. These animals consisted mainly of horses and mules. They were kept on the deck above the Virginius prisoners, and were thus a constant source of annoyance to the helpless prisoners confined below. In the midst of all this filth and suffering the prisoners were

NOT ALLOWED TO WASH

while on board the Bazean, for ten days; and their arms were pinioned behind them the larger portion of the voyage. They were occasionally beaten on the slightest provocation, and sometimes on no provocation at all. The punishment, however, seems not to have been of a nature so serious as to produce any lasting effects.

COMMANDER BRAINE

said to the *Tribune* reporter: "The feeling at Santiago against Americans is exceedingly bitter, and Vice-Consul Smith is actually in danger of his life. He has several times been threatened with assassination, and I think one of our men-of-war ought to be stationed there permanently, at least until the feeling subsides, as I hope it will."

VICE-CONSUL SMITH WAS ABUSED

most shamefully in their daily papers, and it was only by my presence and intercession with the Governor that they were stopped.

THE JUNIATA,

when about 120 miles from Cape Hatteras, encountered a terrible gale which drove her 50 miles out of her course.

GRAVE DOUBTS

as to the ability of the Ossipee to bring the Virginius to New York are expressed by the officers of the Juniata, in view of the exceedingly tempestuous weather of the last few days. The latter vessel is in a poor condition to weather the rough gales which the Juniata encountered.

THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

District Attorney Bliss began this afternoon an official investigation of the Virginius passengers. He declines to make public the nature of evidence sought to be obtained from the prisoners. It is understood, however, that the principal point to be cleared up is the exact status of the Virginius, who are her owners, whether she is entitled to fly the American flag, and how far the neutrality laws have been violated. All these points will have strong bearing on the question whether the United States Government will comply with the demand of Spain. From a conversation with the officers of the Juniata, it seems that there is a concerted plan among the prisoners to

PROFESS ENTIRE IGNORANCE

as to the nature of the Virginius at the time she was captured, and as to the transportation of arms for the Cubans. It is thought that this action has been agreed upon with a view to avoid any trouble with the Government through breach of the neutrality laws. There is certainly great unanimity among them regarding the main points at issue. The statements of nearly all the prisoners agree in disowning any knowledge of the purposes of the officers of the Virginius. They profess to have embarked as passengers, to have seen no arms on board, and to have seen little or nothing thrown overboard.

REVENUE FRAUD.

The Charges Against Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston.

The Books of the Firm in Custody of the United States.

The Firm Repudiates any Willful Dishonesty.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The announcement Saturday that the books and account of the large dry goods and importing house of Jordan, Marsh & Co. had been seized by the Government, pending investigation for fraud, surprised the mercantile public, although that an investigation was in progress had been known to a few for two or three days beforehand.

THE SEIZURE

itself was a quiet affair, no opposition being made. The United States Marshal, with four or five deputies, presented themselves at the wholesale department of the house, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, making known their object. They were shown, by one of the partners, where the books for past years were stored, and where the books in use could be found. When Mr. Jordan appeared, he was civil, manifesting a disposition to give the officers the fullest opportunity to investigate the affairs of the firm. The books and papers from 1869 to the present time were not all demanded until night, but are now safely guarded in the United States Court room.

THE INFORMATION

upon which complaint was made and warrant issued was collected and prepared by N. W. Bingham, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and his assistants. Mr. Bingham is the official who brought to light the equally surprising operations of Samuel A. May and William F. Weld & Co. He is reputed a very cautious officer, and it is known that in every case where he has resorted to similar bold measures the Government has recovered large amounts.

THE ALLEGATIONS

in this case are, that the firm have defrauded the revenue by entering goods on false invoices—that is, invoices that did not contain a true statement of the cost, market-value, and dutiable charges that should be entered therein; also invoices upon which appear fictitious discounts. By these means, the Government, it is alleged, has lost large sums, directly and indirectly.

THE EVIDENCE

already collected is voluminous, embracing several hundred items, which were all submitted to Judge Lowell, of the United States District Court before a warrant was issued for the seizure of the books. This is not such a case as has sometimes occurred in New York, where a warrant has been issued upon oath of an agent that he believes fraud has been committed. Judge Lowell has always required that the evidence upon which such belief is based shall be submitted to him and issue warrants for seizure only when it appears to show reasonable ground for suspicion. The action of the special agents is, therefore, in this case, not to be presumed to be without justifiable cause.

THE AMOUNT OF DELINQUENCY,

if any, is not yet known, and cannot be until the examination is complete. Not a book or paper of those seized has yet been examined, nor can the examination be entered upon without further order of court. The statements about $1,500,000, or double that sum, current on Saturday, were wild surmises. The officers, who know most about the business, did not authorize them; and it may be said, on the best authority, that they have no idea that the alleged frauds are to that amount. They do, however, claim that gross and aggravated frauds appear to have been committed. The whole matter is now in the hands of a competent tribunal, and it will in due time be known whether they are deceived.

THE FIRM

of Jordan, Marsh & Co. has been in existence about twenty-five years. Its business, as a whole, is perhaps larger than any New England firm in this same line. Its business has been conducted in a different style, with more display and effort to keep in the public eye, than shown by its Boston competitors for trade. The late James Fisk was at one time a member of this firm, and it seemed to have caught a little of his passion for sensation, but its credit has been good, and it was considered to be flourishing. The general belief that it could make money fast enough legitimately inclines many to doubt that it would resort to any dangerous practices. The members of the firm protest, in full faith, that the prosecution will come to grief. They say they have preserved every paper relating to their business since it was started, and that the Government is welcome to overhaul as much as it wants to,—not that mistakes may not be discovered, but that evidence of willful dishonesty cannot be found. The present members of the firm are Eben D. Jordan, Charles Marsh, William H. Brown, and J. C. Jordan.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The United States officers' charges against Jordan, Marsh & Co. are, that they have imported large quantities of merchandise upon false and fraudulent invoices; also that they have in many instances brought over goods in their baggage upon which no duties were paid. Officers who are working up the case say that, even if all the charges are proven, the amounts stated Saturday are

ENORMOUSLY EXAGGERATED;

and also, that judgment in the case should be withheld until the books and papers have been examined. The firm court the fullest examination.

PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 28.—The State Constitutional Convention adjourned sine die last night, after receiving and counting the vote, and requesting the Governor to issue a proclamation declaring the Constitution in force after Jan. 1.

OUR PRODUCE TRADE.

The Markets for Breadstuffs, Provisions, Live-Stock, Lumber, &c.

Review of the Course of Business in 1873.

Receipts of Grain 96,731,598 Bushels—Shipments, 91,035,703 Bushels.

Receipts of Hogs 4,360,000 Head; Of Lumber, 1,084,993,000 Feet.

Value of the Produce Received During the Past Year.

A Grand Total of $240,000,000.

The produce trade of 1873 exhibits an increase even greater than that of any previous year, the breadstuffs movement being considerably larger, while in live stock the gain has been unprecedented. In both departments this one great fact is observable: the volume of our trade has been limited only by our ability to handle the produce and get rid of it. There has been a noteworthy preference for Chicago on the part of Eastern and European buyers, especially in provisions, and an equally growing preference on the part of country owners of produce to send their property here instead of to other places. The reason for this is that Chicago is a genuine market. There are tricky operators here, it is true; but the moral status of our Board of Trade is confessedly higher than ever before; and there is not one tithe of the trickery practiced here that is met with at other points, in proportion to the volume of our trade. Our markets are all open ones; and parties desiring either to buy or sell can always ascertain to a hair's breadth how much they can get for their property, or how much it would cost them. Our markets are of such a magnitude that large lots may be offered for sale without depressing them, and large purchases made without causing an upward movement against the buyer before he has got through with his trade. There is always money enough, and produce enough here to meet the requirements of both classes. Neither a fire nor a panic can interrupt the trade; the most that they can effect being a temporary disturbance of prices, which is soon compensated by natural elasticity. We have had to suspension of business, like that of the Stock Board in New York, or the Chamber of Commerce in Milwaukee; not to speak of minor business centres, like St. Louis and Cincinnati, which cannot compare even with Milwaukee in point of business *vim* and enterprise, except at a great disadvantage. The attitude of Chicago, in both those trials would have astonished the world, were it not for the fact that the world outside has long since learned to expect great things of us—has learned that, in the bright lexicon of our commercial strength, there's no such word as "fail."

The great question with Chicago is one of freightage. Our trade is growing so rapidly that it almost constantly keeps our transportation facilities at their utmost strength, and would grow much more rapidly did those facilities permit. Our Western railroad companies cannot (or do not) furnish cars enough to bring in the grain and live stock that gravitates towards Chicago, as all things on the earth's surface tend to move towards her centre; and for several years previous to last summer there have not been enough vessels offering to keep down the price of lake freights to a fair rate. But the summer pressure is scarcely a circumstance to the glut of winter, when the freezing up of the lake channels throws us back upon the railroads as the only outlets to the East. A considerable proportion of our wheat, and a much larger percentage of our live stock and pork products, must be moved in the winter, and at rates which do not leave to the farmer a fair compensation for his toil. And, even when these freight rates are accepted as a part of the inevitable, the requirements of the city cannot be met. Cars have accumulated by the thousand at the crossing of the Detroit River and on the seaboard, waiting to be forwarded in the one case and unloaded in the other, while shippers here have stamped their feet for weeks together in impotent impatience at the delay. This was particularly the case last winter (1872–'73); but the arrangements are little better now than then, and we are threatened with a glut of this kind at any moment.

We need not even sketch here the various schemes practicable, with which our readers are familiar, that are under discussion for the relief of this pressure—the extension of the Welland Canal and those of the St. Lawrence; the railroad bridge at Detroit, and the through-freight railroad to New York—still less the many impracticable schemes which are listened to in sheer desperation by those who feel that something *must* be done. All the measures we have named are needed, or will be before they can be carried out; and our mercantile community need be under no apprehensions that it will be possible to increase the facilities for reaching the seaboard as rapidly as the growing productiveness of the West, and the needs of Europe, demand such extensions.

Lake freights on wheat to Buffalo averaged 7.8c per bu during the past season; against 11.1c in 1872; and 7.8c in 1871. The rate would have been still less but that the whole average was raised considerably by a combination of shippers before the opening of navigation, which made the opening price nearly double the average of the season. Corn was taken at 16c in March, and at 4c in August.

BREADSTUFFS.

The movement of breadstuffs through this city during 1873 has been greater than that of any previous year, in spite of many drawbacks,—including a partial failure in the crops of corn, oats, and barley. The decrease in the volume of corn and barley has been more than compensated by the more costly articles, flour and wheat. And this increase is not simply in keeping with an increase of production in the constantly widening area of country behind us. We have drawn through Chicago a much *larger percentage* of farm-production in the West than ever before, notwithstanding the operation of the new Railroad law, and the more arduous exertions made to draw off the great Eastward-rolling tide of breadstuffs into other channels. The receipts of flour and grain for 1873 aggregate very nearly 2,500,000 tons, or at the rate of 4.65 tons for every sleeping and waking minute of the year, including Sundays. For the handling of this immense volume we have now fifteen public grain-warehouses, which have an aggregate storage capacity of 13,525,000 bushels, including Hough's and the Danville, one other "regular" house (Neely's), and immense storehouses for flour. The fourteen principal elevators are operated by eight firms. The conduct of the business during the year has been made the subject of numerous complaints, and two official investigations—one relative to the posting of hot corn, and the other about the practice of lending other people's grain; but there has been much less of real cause for complaint than in previous years. The one great reform that is now most loudly called for is a change in the practice of permitting the warehousemen to weigh the grain both in and out, without check against carelessness or fraud. The inspection has generally been well performed; but the conduct of the registration and cancellation department has been such as to raise the question whether or not the expensive machinery of that office is of any practical value. We are glad to be able to note the promise of a reform, which, though late, is better than never.

The following table shows the [illegible] flour and grain in this city for [illegible]

The totals include the equivalent of flour reduced to wheat:

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	2,970,196	1,532,014	1,412,177
Wheat, bu	25,157,516	12,724,141	14,439,686
Corn, bu	38,489,334	47,366,037	41,853,138
Oats, bu	18,384,308	15,061,715	14,789,414
Rye, bu	1,107,925	1,129,098	2,011,788
Barley, bu	4,001,534	5,251,750	4,069,410
Totals	96,731,598	88,426,842	83,518,202

The following were the corresponding shipments:

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	2,198,132	1,361,328	1,287,574
Wheat, bu	23,076,644	12,160,046	12,905,449
Corn, bu	36,482,652	47,013,332	36,718,030
Oats, bu	15,281,501	13,255,537	12,151,247
Rye, bu	242,710	776,835	1,325,857
Barley, bu	4,261,336	5,032,308	2,908,113
Totals	91,035,703	83,364,224	71,800,789

The total value of breadstuffs received is $65,-[illegible].

The stocks at the close of the year are about as follows: Flour, 35,000 brls; wheat, 1,645,000 bu; corn, 1,155,000 bu; oats, 420,000 bu; rye, 72,000 bu; barley, 420,000 bu. About 4,400,000 bu of grain of all kinds have been taken from store during the year for city consumption.

FLOUR.

The movement in flour shows an increase of not far from 50 per cent over that of 1872, comparing the aggregated receipts and shipments, which last includes the exports of city manufacture, as well as those of flour received from country mills. The city manufacture has received a healthy stimulus, and the mills left by the fire have been run to their utmost capacity (night and day) during a good part of the year. They were interrupted only a few days after the panic, by the difficulty of procuring currency therewith to make purchases. Prominent among the reasons for this increased activity is the non-recurrence of the corners which occupied so large a part of 1872, and which, by keeping up prices to an artificial point, made our millers unable to compete with country mills. Another thing in their favor is the fact that they can now obtain such wheat from the warehouses as they want, and can avoid the cost of storage by taking grain from track when they wish to do so, both of which were difficult, if not impossible, under the old regime. They can now manufacture brands of flour, the quality of which may be relied upon as uniform, and, in consequence, their flour is much more eagerly sought after than it used to be. Formerly it was rather discriminated against by those who wanted good flour for export. It is now preferred by many buyers to country flour that is made from the same quality of wheat.

Prices of flour in this market have averaged lower in 1873 than in 1872, which is easily accounted for by the above noted facts, though in much better demand than formerly. Indeed, the past year has witnessed the springing up of an export demand for Europe which seemed to have left us forever. Since 1868 and 1869 our flour trade has exhibited an almost steady decrease till now, and the facilities for moving it diminished in like ratio; while there was only one buyer who took hold of flour in considerable quantities on European account. Now we have four such buyers in our market, and as many independent lines which pay special attention to the moving of flour; besides, of course, other buyers in a smaller way, and other avenues of shipment. Our flour market had fallen to so low an ebb as to disgust some of our oldest and best dealers, and induce some of them to give up the business. For the first time in four years, the volume of trade has been large enough to make it profitable to commission men to pay special attention to it. Some of this increased activity is undoubtedly due to the greater demand for our breadstuffs on European account, but the general aspect of the trade indicates the past year as the beginning of a more prosperous era in flour; as it is now possible to make a little more profit on the export of flour than on the transportation of wheat in bulk, to be ground in the mills of Great Britain.

Prices of good shipping spring extras have ranged from $5.00@7.00 through the year. The highest range was met with during the latter part of January and the month of May; the lowest in October and the beginning of November; since when quotations have been higher, and quite steady at $5.25@5.75 for fair to good shipping extras.

WHEAT.

The volume of our trade in wheat, like that in flour, exhibits a large increase over 1872. The market has not only been active, but unusually steady. The range in 1872 was 60c, while last year the range was 59c, and fully one-third of its fluctuation was due to the panic of September. The year has been singularly free from corners, and all the more singularly as our stocks were down to a very low point during a considerable part of the time, which invited to manipulation, as comparatively little money was needed to carry one out to a successful termination. We had a small one in July, which was settled without a single failure.

Wheat has been in good demand throughout for shipment, and more largely than usual on direct European account. The wheat crop of 1872 was excellent in quality and quantity, and was slightly exceeded in both these important respects by that of the past year, while the European sources of British and French supply were more deficient than usual. Hence the continuous demand to supply an acknowledged shortage, and an almost constant margin of profit on shipment, such as has not been met with in many years. This, too, in spite of the other unusual fact that cash wheat has been at a premium over the current sellers' option almost every day of the year. In fact, there is no room to doubt that while the existence of a speculative market in Chicago adds, on the general average, several cents per bu to the value of the wheat crop—more than enough to pay the cost of storage and inspection,—it has this year operated the other way. The bear interest has been large, powerful, and persistent. They have hammered away at it with all their might, continually prophesying a decline; and their efforts have undoubtedly been the means of keeping quotations in Liverpool and New York at a lower figure than would have ruled but for them. The effect of this, however, has been to stimulate consumption, and thus, ultimately to enlarge the demand. The low rates of lake freights that have ruled almost constantly have, also, aided in the same direction, and the result has been that the farmers have had a good steady market for their wheat, and generally at fair prices, though they have not realized so much as they would have done but for the panic and the bears, many of whom became so by losing on the bull side in 1872.

We ought not to omit notice of one considerable element in the much greater activity of our wheat market in 1873. The institution of the grade of Northwestern wheat (though the naming was unfortunate, in view of the fact that we have also a Northwestern elevator,) has drawn some large orders from merchants abroad, who formerly dealt altogether with Milwaukee. It is true that the same wheat had for some time previously been separated from the ... and designated as hard; but the ... "did not draw"—possibly because it called up mental associations with flint, and rice grist. The new grade has been taken freely by shippers, and would have been bought more largely had the supply been greater; in the Northwestern elevator it has commanded a premium of ½@2c per bu more than the "straight" wheat which is deliverable on contracts; and in New York and Liverpool it has uniformly sold as high as Milwaukee wheat of the same grade, while it could be bought for considerably less on the lake shore during the entire season of navigation. There is now no room to doubt that the institution of this grade will prove to be the turning-point which will once more make Chicago the superior of Milwaukee as a wheat-market—the only point in which we have had a commercial competitor in the West since Chicago distanced Cincinnati in hog-packing in the winter of 1862-3.

The average of prices in 1873 would be about the same as in 1872, but for the two corners which raised the average of that year; and the panic, which depressed the average of this. The market for cash No. 2 spring (straight) opened at about $1.20; rose to $1.26¼ by the end of January; declined to $1.11¾ in the beginning of April; rose to $1.33¾ in May, under a good demand, with lower freights than had been expected; declined to $1.14¾ in July, as buyers held off to see how low the bears would force prices, and New York tumbled from $1.60 to $1.45; rose to $1.40 at the close of that month, under a squeeze which was dignified by the name of the "Montreal corner," and then declined almost steadily to $1.07¾ in the middle of September. Then came the panic; and a heavy surge of wheat collaterals, with a scarcity of currency, broke down the market to 89c. There was a quick rebound to $1.09¾ in the early part of October, and another drop to 98c later in the month, as money became scarcer and orders fewer. Eastern buyers having been well filled up in the four weeks succeeding the panic. The first week in November the market further receded to $1.01⅛, but advanced to $1.09¾ by the end of the month, under a good demand for shipment and light receipts, which reduced our stocks of all grades to but a little over 300,000 bu. By the middle of December the market had advanced to $1.16¾, then declined to $1.08¾, rose to $1.18¾, and closed on the 27th of December at $1.14¼.

The outlook for prices is apparently good. With an admitted deficiency in France of 48,000,000 bu, and in England of 65,000,000 bu, which has been recently drawn for at the rate of 800,000 to 1,000,000 bu per week from the Atlantic seaboard, with light stocks in the interior, it certainly looks as if we shall commence the season of navigation with nearly empty bins, both here and at Milwaukee, instead of with the usual stock of 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 bu. With such a good prospect prices can scarcely be other than firm, during the winter, even on a tight money-market. This, with a 4 per cent increase in the crop, making a total of 260,000,000 bu for the whole United States, will put money in the purse of the farming community.

CORN.

The corn market for the past year has been a continued anomaly. With a bountiful crop, the receipts of 1872 were the largest ever known, being 47,366,087 bu, against 41,853,138 bu in 1871. Hence prices declined materially, the average of 1872 being only about 38¼c per bu. But in 1873, with a falling off to the extent of about 20 per cent in the aggregate volume of receipts and shipments, and an acknowledged short crop to supply the demand of 1874, which shortage was known early in the year, prices have ruled even lower than on the plentiful supply of 1872. The market for No. 2 corn opened at about 30⅝c; declined to 30c in the latter part of January; rose to 33⅝c in the middle of March; receded to 30½c at the end of the month; advanced to 42½c in the middle of May, under the fact of continuous bad weather for planting; declined to 37⅝c a few days later, with better weather; rose to 40½c at the close of May, as the area planted up to that time was found to be smaller than usual; fell to 29c near the end of June, owing to the posting of some corn as "hot," and the fear that most of it was out of condition; recovered to 36½c in the first week in July, and then ranged between 35 and 38½c till the middle of August, when the fact of a short crop began to tell, and the price rose to 43¼c in the middle of September. Then came the panic, which sent the market down to 33c, from which point it rose to 39⅝c in the early part of October; went down to 33c the first week in November, under the prevalent financial stringency, as the demand from New England after the panic had fallen off, and advanced to 47¼c by the end of the month, owing to the fact of very small receipts on a light stock in store. The market then fell off to 44¼c, and advanced sharply to 53⅝c, receded to 51⅝c, and closed on the 27th of December at about 53½c.

The statistics of the Department of Agriculture gave a yield for the whole of the United States of about 1,091,000,000 bu in 1872, against 858,000,000 in 1873; being a falling off to the extent of 233,000,000 bu, or 21 per cent. The diminution in Illinois, the great corn producing State in the Union, was even greater than this, the yield being 217,000,000 bu in 1872, against 132,000,000 in 1873, or 40 per cent less for last year. To this must be added the fact that a considerable proportion of the last crop is of too poor a quality to export, and not good for too much for feeding at home. The natural effect of this fact should have been a material advance in the average of prices, even in spite of the panic, especially as that was offset by the excitement of an anticipated Spanish war.

There were, however, strong reasons for low prices during the greater part of the year, and they prevailed. First, the bears refused to believe the early cries of short crop, claiming that the cry is always raised by the farmers about planting-time, even in the best of years. Second, it was urged that a partial failure would be compensated by greater economy on the farm, leaving enough for export, without reducing the surplus usually kept in the country as a reserve. Thirdly, there was the fear of keeping it during a great part of the damp summer, lest it should spoil on the hands of the holder, and he was anxious to get rid of it for what it would fetch. By the time this was well over the panic came, and holders were then obliged to sell for what they could get, without reference to the anticipation of greater value thereafter. Fourthly, there was a diminished demand for European export, largely owing to the fact that nearly all the available ocean freight-room of the year was engaged months in advance to carry wheat, and this more than compensated for the diminution in our receipts. The last-named fact was, however, partially due to the operation of the Railroad and Warehouse law, which prevented the Illinois Central from competing with those roads leading East from the southern half of the State.

The New York *Produce-Exchange Weekly* says:

The corn crop last year, as per estimates of the Agricultural Department, was 1,100,000,000 bu, and the November report of 1873 makes the aggregate crop this year 878,000,000 bu, or 222,000,000 bu less than last year. The one-half of this crop is in the commercial or hog-packing States, or, say, 439,000,000 bu in quantity, but, considering the quality, a deduction from this of one-sixth is made, making it equal to 366,000,000 bu of the quality of the crop of 1872. There is considerable old corn in the country, perhaps enough to make an average annual supply. The crop in the undermentioned years in all the States has been as follows:

	Bu.
1873	878,000,000
1872	1,100,000,000
1871	1,090,000,000
1870	1,094,000,000
1869	874,320,000
1868	906,527,000
1867	768,300,000
1866	867,946,095
1865	704,427,853
1864	530,581,403
Average ten years	881,612,235

The prospect for prices in the spring is good, because there is really a large proportion of the crop of 1873 that is not fit to market, and the available surplus is probably not large enough to press heavily on the market. A larger demand than usual is expected from New England this winter, as that section forbore to lay in supplies till tempted to do so by the low prices induced by the panic of September.

OATS.

The receipts of oats have been considerably larger than in 1872, notwithstanding the fact that the corner in June of that year brought hither all the oats that could be sent in from a tract of country much larger in area than that from which this market usually draws its supply. The corner run the price up to 43¼c, but the average price of the year was but about 29⅝c. The average of 1873 was considerably less than this. The market opened at 24½c; rose to 27c the first week in February; declined to 25⅝c by the end of the month; advanced to 27c in March; fell back to 23⅝c the first week in April; rose to 33¼c about the middle of May; fell to 25⅝c in the middle of June; rose to 30c in the beginning of July; receded to 26½c in August; sold up to 30⅝c just before the panic; dropped to 25c towards the close of September; advanced to 33⅝c in the first half of October; fell back to [illegible]c the first week in November; and then advanced rather irregularly to [illegible]c in the second week of December; then declined to 33c; and closed on the 27th of December at 37½c.

The market was quite sluggish during the first eight months of the year, and prices dragged, as above, principally because the crop of 1872 was ample in quantity, but so poor in quality that the Eastern markets did not want our oats, except to fill a void which could not be filled from other points. When the old crop had been worked off, that of 1873 was found to be so good in quality—worth 5@6c per bu more than the other—that an excellent Eastern demand sprung up, and prices were further improved after the panic by the knowledge of the fact that there was a falling off to the extent of nearly 10 per cent in quantity. There has, however, been a considerable falling off in the autumn demand for the supply of the lumber regions, owing to the curtailing of lumbering operations as a consequence of the panic. Our market would also have been much more active but for the existence of the new Railroad law in this State, which practically shut off the supply from the large oat producing sections along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. Several Eastern buyers, who formerly sent all their orders here, have sent them direct to points in the southern portion of the State, because they could obtain freight rates from the lines running Eastward into Indiana direct, which could not be competed with by the lines running through Chicago, owing to our State prohibition of discriminative rates. Hence some of our dealers who formerly did a profitable business in supplying Eastern customers did very little in 1873. Hence the unusually light receipts of early winter, in this market, are not strictly a gauge of small supply and limited consumption in the Eastern States.

RYE.

The volume of trade in rye has been about the same as in 1872; but not much more than one-half of 1871, when the receipts aggregated 2,011,788 bu. Stocks have been well kept down through the year. The new crop is of good quality, and averages 98 per cent of last year's crop in quantity, but was fully two weeks late in maturing, owing the unfavorable weather of the first half of the year. Trade was moderate during that period. The prices were well maintained, the lowest point touched (in July) being 56c on No. 2, which was 6c above the lowest point in 1872. In August a very good demand sprung up for New York on European account, the intention being to export fully 250,000 bu to Germany, where the crop was very short. The panic interfered somewhat with this process, but the movement was resumed soon after the break down, which only caused a decline of 3c per bu. The market for No. 2 opened at 65½@66c, and ranged up to 68½c at the end of January; down to 63c at the end of February; up to 66c in March; down to 61c in the early part of April; up to 68@70c during May; down to 56c in the middle of July; up to 69c just before the panic; then fell to 60c, up to 65c, and down to 58c the first week in November; then advanced to 81c in the first half of December, and fell back to 75c; closing firm at [illegible] for car-lots on 2c storage. The entire range was 56@81c, against 50@93c in 1872.

BARLEY.

This cereal has ruled almost uniformly higher than in 1872; and yet not uniformly, for the market has been exceedingly irregular. The receipts have been nearly equal in volume to those of 1871; but much less than in 1872, when the trade was unusually large. The market ruled rather low during the first half of the year, touching its lowest point (50c for No. 2) in June, under the expectation of a large crop, and a small city demand, as the malting capacity destroyed by the fire had only been partially renewed. But the low price of barley in 1872 discouraged many from growing it; and many of the northern districts in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and some parts of Iowa, did not raise much; the general average of quantity is estimated by the Agricultural Bureau at 88 per cent, or a falling off one-eighth. Then the great barley belt of Iowa was visited with such bad weather about the time of ripening that a very large percentage of the barley was discolored; nearly all of that from Clinton County, and around Davenport, passing into the lower grades. It was also found that the East was less liberally supplied at the beginning than a year previously. The result was an excitement in August, which quickly sent up prices, and kept them unusually high during the remainder of the year. The speculative grade was run up so far as to become a fancy article, the brewers buying No. 3 and rejected for use, when they could not get hold of sample lots. There was, however, a good Eastern demand throughout, and considerable inquiry from parties who have heretofore looked to the Canadian crop for a supply. During August, September, and October, the market for No. 2 was principally controlled by one man, who had early made the tour of the barley growing regions, starting with a bear in his eye, and coming back with a bull in his brain. Two or three others who lost heavily as shorts on the deal for September, afterwards sought to recover by operating on the other side; and later there was considerable excitement, through the efforts of one or two Eastern parties to buy them out without their knowledge. The barley sulphuring mills have thrown but little of their stuff on the Chicago market in 1873, being too closely watched. There has been a considerable extent of discrimination against receipts in some elevators, and in favor of some others. The market for No. 2, in ordinary houses, opened at about 65c; rose to 83c near the close of January; declined to 66c the first week in February; rose to 81c in the last half of March; fell to 68½c the second week in April; advanced to 83c early in May; and receded to 50c in June; rose to $1.20 near the middle of August; fell back to $1.08; rebounded to $1.40 just before the panic, under which it tumbled to $1.00; rose to $1.36 early in October, went back to $1.17 the first week in November; and jumped to $1.58 early in December, under a settlement squeeze; then declined to $1.32; and re-advanced to $1.42; closing at $1.38. No. 3 has ranged comparatively steady, and closed firm, under a fair demand, at $1.09 for receipts in houses in which the grain is satisfactory to buyers.

PROVISIONS.

The trade in provisions is naturally divided into twelve month cycles ending with the vernal equinox—not the Christmas holidays. The winter is the busy season in packing, and the trade follows the work. The past calendar year, does, however, more nearly close with the packing season than is usual; as the anxiety of hog growers to save their corn has caused them to rush their hogs forward to market at an unprecedented rate. The year 1873 was, therefore, one of exceptional activity in packing, and will probably be found to largely exceed the business of 1874; though the aggregate of next season's packing may be greater than that of the one now near its close.

In THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 23, in an article on "Manufactures," we stated the total work of the year ending Oct. 31 at 1,600,000 head of hogs, and the cash value of the product as $21,500,000, including salt and packages. For the twelve months ending Dec. 27, the total number of hogs packed is 1,966,000, costing $20,640,000, and yielding 229,000 tons of product, worth $28,000,000, or 6.1c per lb, including the cost of packages. The packing of the regular season of 1872-'73 included 1,425,079 hogs, of which 59,715 were "dressed" hogs, the rest being slaughtered in this city.

During the first three months of 1873 the provision trade was generally satisfactory. The market had been somewhat depressed earlier in the winter, and this called out a good, active demand for product for export. The trade was all the more healthy, as the pork corner of the previous year had caused a quantity of old pork to be left over, which discouraged the manufacture of pork, and warned the packers to make more largely of "meats," which much better suit the markets of Europe and the South. Being put in attractive form, our product was taken freely; the packers made fair profits, while the "noble army of brokers," who represent European and Southern buyers in this market, did a good business to their own pecuniary benefit. The speculative demand was so good that it took out of the hands of the packers by the close of the season most of the product which had not already been forwarded to points where it is distributed to consumers. During the summer the trade was good, and profits so satisfactory as to induce the cutting of a greater number of hogs than usual. Prices held up well. Mess pork touched $17.80 per brl in the latter part of April, and declined to $14.30 in June; then ranged from $15.00 to $16.12½ up to the time of the panic, being steady at $16.00 through the first half of September. Meats ruled firm till August, and then declined, chiefly in consequence of the yellow fever at Memphis and Shreveport, which caused wide-spread fear that it would become epidemic over the South, and materially lessen their ability to take and pay for meats. Short ribs dropped from 9⅝c in the first half of August to 8¼c by the middle of September. Lard ruled comparatively dull and steady, being taken only as wanted for consumption; the tremendous losses incurred by handling it the previous year having made speculators afraid to touch it. There was a little spurt of confidence in it early in the summer, but the packing houses began to turn out "summer lard" in such quantities as to weaken confidence, and this, in turn, soon put a check on the demand.

The panic of September brought pork "down by the run" as the sailors say. From $16.00 the market dropped to $13.50 by the middle of October, and mess pork sold as low as $11.00 under the "second fever" in the first week of November. The greater portion of the pork sold out, under the panic excitement, changed hands at about $14.00. Lard declined from 8½c in September to 6⅝c early in November, and in the same time short ribs receded from 8⅜c to 5⅝c for boxed. At the same time pork sold at $10.75 for December delivery, and $10.90 for January. Cash mess advanced to about $15.00 in December, but weakened to $13.75 at the close of the year.

The depression of prices, with a corresponding low figure for hogs, at the commencement of the packing season, augured well for the trade through the busy part of the year, by giving a starting point sufficiently low to enable packers and investors to operate on a rising market. But the situation was far from yielding the results that might reasonably have been anticipated. European buyers held off in expectation of a further decline, which did not occur, and their conservative attitude, joined to the financial stringency elsewhere, frightened the packers at other points. They were afraid to take hold in the absence of orders, and the consequence was that Chicago was in the full swing of her season's work before Cincinnati or St. Louis had ventured to begin. Our packers knew that the product would be wanted, and they pitched in. The natural result was that the hogs of the Northwest were all headed towards Chicago; and, with their well-known obstinacy, they refused to go anywhere else when the people of other places got ready to tender them a warm reception (in the scalding-tub). The owners of the hogs did not know but they might shut down at any moment, while knowing that there was always a market here; hence the anomalous fact that for several days the packers of Cincinnati were obliged to buy their hogs here, and would have continued to do so much longer if the extra competition had not forced prices up to a point at which the undertaking became unprofitable.

This point being established as the only one at which product was offered for sale in sufficient quantities to give buyers a voice in fixing the market price, orders began to pour in from Europe and the South. So long as middles could be bought at 6@6½c boxed, they were eagerly taken, and contracts made, months ahead, for the transportation of the product to Europe. Then the spirit of speculation invaded the market, and changed it to an artificial one. City speculators were reinforced by the hog drovers, who put their money in pork; first, because they believed the hog crop would be short, and secondly, because they counted on pork being made in such small quantities as to make the article scarce when delivery-day came round. They bought as long as they had money to put up on margins, and then began to trade largely among themselves at the Stock Yards, without "marginal references," and no other security except mutual honor. The demand for pork stimulated the price of hogs up to a point where lard and meats could not be manufactured at prices which English buyers were willing to pay. A good many export orders were canceled, and several lots that had been bought for shipment were resold on this market, in preference to taking the chances on the other side of the Atlantic. The packers, seeing that it was pork they wanted, made it with a willing hand; the consequence of which is, that we have now fully 125,000 brls in stock, which is 37 per cent in excess of the entire quantity manufactured during the whole of the previous season.

Of course this pork was not wanted for consumption,—only to sell again,—neither did the buyers want to pay for and carry it till disposed to sell. The February delivery was the favorite deal, and for this the competition was so strong that in November they paid $1.00 per brl more than for the cash article. Buyers paid $1.00 premium for carrying two months, while the packer, who had no storage charges to pay, could afford to carry it for about 30c. Hence the packers made pork, sold it for February delivery, and stored it away till wanted. The amount of money thus locked up, in addition to that deposited as margins, is enormous; and some of the packers think it is about time to stop, having gone far enough in this direction.

The year ends, therefore, with the provision trade in a rather unsatisfactory condition, our packers being overloaded with pork for which there is only a small shipping demand, not half enough to take up the receipts that are pouring in upon us from other points. In meats there is a much better prospect. It is true that English buyers of meats have held off for some time, in the expectation that when the pork avalanche is let loose on the 2d of February there will be a drop in prices that will enable them to buy the meats they want for British consumption on more advantageous terms. But the spirit of this dream seems now to be changing. Packing has closed at many points, and the receipts and quality of the hogs now coming here show a falling off that indicates we are on the tail end of the crop. This has brought out a very good demand for meats, as they are known to be in light stock. Short ribs close strong at 6¾@6⅞c loose, with orders here for all that are offered. It would seem, too, that Cincinnati operators want to take a hand, satisfied that meats will be better property by and by; and they have not enough at home to speculate on. The prospect for lard is also fair, though it is not much wanted at present.

LIVE STOCK.

Perhaps in no branch of trade has the seasons business shown a more pronounced increase than in the department of live stock. The total value of the live stock received at the Union Stock Yards in this city during the year 1873 makes the enormous aggregate. Aside from a comparison of the receipts with those of previous years the rapid expansion of our stock business is in no way more clearly shown than by the increased facilities demanded for its accommodation. Although large additions to the capacity of the yards were made during the seasons of 1871 and 1872, they were found inadequate to properly accommodate the vast business of the past season, and during the summer the management have expended nearly *one hundred thousand dollars* in the construction of additional cattle and hog pens, and in providing more and better office room, to meet the wants of the steadily increasing number of commission men and shippers engaged in business at the yards. Further extensive improvements are in contemplation for the ensuing season—among them the completion of a beautiful park, extending along the entire front of the "Exchange," and reaching out to the main alley on the north. During the year the receipts of

CATTLE WERE 765,000,

or 80,000 more than were received last year, and 222,000 more than received in 1871. So far as cattle are concerned, the season can scarcely be said to have been a prosperous one to feeders, prices having ruled lower than in any previous season since before the war, but to drovers the year has brought more than the average profits, as values have not been subjected to so frequent and violent fluctuations as in former seasons. Prices reached their lowest point during the first weeks of the panic, when they touched $4.00@5.00 for good to choice grades. They have since recovered to $5.00@6.00 for the same qualities.

The increase in the receipts of

HOGS

is entirely unprecedented in the history of the live stock trade, the arrivals aggregating 4,360,000, against 3,252,623 last year, and 2,380,083 in 1871. The year has been a profitable one both to the feeder and drover. Although our average weekly receipts of hogs have been 83,846 head, prices have ruled higher and steadier than during 1872, and the trade has been in an eminently healthy condition throughout the season.

A slight falling off in the receipts of sheep is noted, the arrivals amounting to 300,000, against 310,211 last year, and 315,053 in 1871. But a material decrease of receipts in nearly all the markets of the country is reported. Farmers have not been so ready to part with their sheep during the past season, because the higher price of wool has made it more of an object to hold them.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of provisions and live stock for the twelve months ending with Dec. 27, 1873, and for the calendar years 1872 and 1871:

RECEIPTS.

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Beef, brls	7,098	14,312	53,289
Pork, brls	38,003	121,023	68,949
Cured meats, lbs	52,270,706	48,256,615	30,150,899
Lard, lbs	21,786,592	19,911,797	17,662,798
Tallow, lbs	7,389,649	6,019,606	......
Dressed hogs, No.	218,626	235,505	272,466
Live hogs, No.	4,360,000	3,252,623	2,380,083
Cattle, No.	765,000	684,075	543,050
Sheep, No.	391,353	310,211	315,053

Total value of receipts of above, in 1873, equals $93,400,000.

SHIPMENTS.

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Beef, brls	40,515	39,911	89,452
Pork, brls	199,900	208,664	149,724
Cured meats, lbs	34[illegible]2,831	238,727,484	163,113,391
Lard, lbs	[illegible],793,127	86,040,785	61,029,853
Tallow, lbs	10,768,730	5,812,527	......
Dressed hogs, No.	172,448	145,701	169,473
Live hogs, No.	2,174,886	1,835,594	1,162,286
Cattle, No.	509,866	510,025	401,927
Sheep, No.	106,546	145,016	135,084

OTHER PRODUCE.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of other articles of produce for the same periods:

RECEIPTS.

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Butter, lbs	20,985,054	14,574,777	13,231,452
Wool, lbs	33,831,113	23,181,509	27,026,621
Hides, lbs	33,901,423	32,387,995	25,026,034
Broom-corn, lbs	7,935,6[illegible]9	......	......
Seeds, lbs	49,178,[illegible]90	44,755,412	20,234,146
Potatoes, bu	1,109,500	1,214,071	......
Salt, brls	677,343	606,673	703,917
Liquors and high-wines, brls	72,942	163,991	120,969
Lead, lbs	No report	20,235,635	13,845,101
Coal, tons	1,300,000	1,298,024	1,081,472
Lumber, m	1,084,993	1,183,659	1,039,328
Shingles, m	507,878	610,824	647,595
Lath, m	85,113	......	......
Cotton, lbs	777,745	......	......
Tea, lbs	11,675,680	......	......
Tobacco, lbs	17,819,204	......	......

SHIPMENTS.

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Butter, lbs	10,813,422	11,407,537	11,049,367
Wool, lbs	31,444,92[illegible]	27,720,089	24,351,524
Hides, lbs	31,663,968	28,959,292	22,462,864
Broom-corn, lbs	6,654,598	......	......
Seeds, lbs	25,382,413	22,858,542	14,213,989
Potatoes, bu	402,600	94,249	......
Salt, brls	580,511	513,850	450,138
Liquors and high-wines, brls	30,432	169,564	171,031
Lead, lbs	......	10,842,717	5,094,751
Coal, tons	......	177,687	96,333
Lumber, m	538,455	417,327	541,223
Shingles, m	405,259	436,027	558,385
Lath, m	56,284	......	......
Cotton, lbs	73,236	......	......
Tea, lbs	2,383,773	......	......
Tobacco, lbs	6,160,903	......	......

The total value of these receipts for 1873 is	$70,630,000
Add breadstuffs	65,550,000
Live stock and provisions	93,400,000
Total	$229,580,000

as the value of the receipts of produce above enumerated. If to these we should add the value of other produce received, as hay, poultry, eggs, vegetables, cheese, etc., the grand total would perhaps exceed $240,000,000.

BROOM-CORN.

During the winter months broom-corn was very dull, and the spring trade opened about a month later than usual. Stocks in the hands of dealers, as well as in the country, were at this time very large, consisting chiefly of inferior and red corn, the most of which was old,—a large part being of the crop of 1870 and '71. Choice hurl corn has been very scarce, and held firmly, while the lower qualities in the early part of the season were almost unsalable. But, as the season advanced, and the stocks of medium grades were reduced and consequently advanced, manufacturers and dealers turned their attention to the inferior grades, and corn which would scarcely bring 2@3c has since advanced about 100 per cent. The firmness of the market was greatly intensified later in the spring, when the backward season and decrease in the acreage devoted to broom-corn culture made it evident that the crop of '73 would be far below the average in this country. The crop this year is estimated to be less than one-half of what it was in 1872, owing to the fact that many growers, having become discouraged by the inferior crops and unremunerative prices of the past few seasons, have either ceased to cultivate broom-corn altogether, or in part; and also to the backward spring, only a portion of the corn planted having had time to mature before the early frosts. The growing crop in Ohio was nearly destroyed by floods. Although the new crop is less in quantity than last year, and does not differ much as to quality, it is of better color, being mostly green. Very little of the new crop has been marketed, the bulk of it still being in the hands of growers, though some has been sold by them to Eastern dealers. The indications were very favorable for an advance in the price of corn in the fall; but the financial troubles prevented the anticipated rise, although no positive decline has occurred, except, perhaps, the higher grades are easier. Though the fall trade has been moderate, broom-corn is now very firm at 4@8c per lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

We note a large increase in the receipts of butter in 1873 over the preceding year, but there has been an unusually good demand, which has kept the market relatively bare, during a great portion of the year, and prices averaged 3@5c per lb higher than twelve months previously. The season in the West was a very favorable one for butter making; while at the East, the drought caused a diminished production. Hence the country tributary to Chicago was much more largely drawn upon than heretofore for supplies. The quality of our Western-made butter exhibits a decided improvement; there is a much smaller percentage of poor butter offered than formerly; and hence our Western butter finds a much readier market abroad than it used to meet with.

The sales of cheese in this market aggregate about $630,000 for the past year, at an average price of 14c per lb. The season has been a very profitable one for the dairymen, though the production of the West has not materially increased, owing to the fact that the high price of butter attracted the attention of dairymen, and caused them to produce more of that article than formerly. There was an active demand for cheese up to the time of the panic, at uniformly good prices. The panic did not cause a decline; but it did check the upward tendency then ruling, which would probably have made cheese average 2c per lb higher during the fall but for the unsettled state of our finances. On account of the panic and the drought, the factorymen suspended operations about three weeks earlier than usual, and for that reason stocks are much lighter than is generally the case at this time of the year. The tendency of quotations is upward in consequence. A large increase is reported in the amount of Western cheese exported direct to Liverpool, and the exports from New York are the largest ever known.

SALT.

The season's trade in salt has been a very active one. The country demand has greatly increased, and has been unusually large the past fall. The shipments to the interior exceeded those of 1872 by 66,661 brls. Prices declined after the opening of navigation, and ruled comparatively steady through the summer and early fall at $2.00 for fine, $2.00@2.25 for coarse, and $3.25@4.25 for dairy without and with bags, and $5.00@5.25 for Ashton dairy. In November considerable salt was thrown on the market by outside parties, causing a decline of 20@25c, but since the close of navigation prices for coarse and fine salt have advanced, fine to $1.90@2.00, and coarse to $2.00@2.10. The receipts at this port, according to the published reports, are greater than those of last year by about 70,670 brls.

The stock of salt is believed to be about the same as last year. Coarse salt is scarce. The supply of Onondaga is larger than usual, the receipts in the fall, when freights were low, being heavy, while the stock of Saginaw salt is small. The receipts from Canada have increased, being, it is stated, nearly twice as large as last season. The amount of salt inspected in Michigan for the year ending Dec. 15 was 823,346 brls, an increase of 98,865 brls over last year, and is the largest amount ever inspected in one year in that State. The quality of the salt has also been raised to a higher standard. The amount manufactured at Syracuse is estimated at between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 bushels. It is said that one-fifth of the Onondaga salt made comes to this market. The production at Goderich and Kincardine, Can., the past year is estimated at 250,000 brls.

The annual report of the State Salt Inspector of Michigan for the year ending Dec. 15, 1873, shows the following amount of salt inspected:

	Barrels.
Fine salt	746,702
Packers'	23,671
Solar	32,267
Second quality	20,706
Total	823,346

HIDES.

This market has been very unsettled, and the business of the year far from satisfactory. Ever since the fire it has been in a rather unsettled state, and the panic caused quite a break in the market, the quotation for light hides falling from 12½c to 8c ℔ lb; with little doing at that. Previous to the panic prices had ruled rather high, under a fair demand for the ordinary home trade, and a good inquiry for export to Europe; but a decline in England cut off this trade, and caused several invoices to be reshipped to New York for sale. Since then, prices have touched a lower point than at any time since the war.

Since the panic subsided the market has recovered somewhat, and prices have advanced from 8 to 10c. A good many hides are now shipped from interior points direct to the East, without being handled in this city. The prices for green hides are now relatively higher in this market than at the East.

FISH.

The past year has been a prosperous one in the fish trade, there being a considerable increase in the volume of sales, with fair profits, till towards the close of the year. The catch of mackerel was much less than in 1872, and prices have ruled higher. The quality was somewhat inferior, very few fat mackerel having been taken; indeed, the quality has been poor ever since 1870. The catch of cod was very large, and prices have ruled lower than for ten years past, in consequence. The average deficiency is stated at 10 per cent. Cured lake fish exhibit a falling off. The catch was good, but with improvements in the mode of handling fresh fish, and transportation in refrigerating cars, there has been a less demand for cured. Hence prices for "lake fish" have ruled 5@10 per cent lower than in 1872. Herring have ruled higher, the trade in them being about the same as in lake fish. The business, on the whole, shows a considerable increase in the aggregate of sales over the year previous.

HAY.

The hay trade has been smaller in 1873 than in the year preceding, and, although there was a fair demand in the spring, and prices ruled high, the season on the whole has been rather dull. The fall trade was interrupted by the panic, and shipments to all points have been less than in former years.

In the spring, timothy hay sold up to $19.00@19.50 per ton, and prairie to $13.50@15.00. Pressed timothy is now quoted at $12.00@15.50, and prairie hay at $8.00@11.00. A little hay has been shipped to Canada, and a considerable amount has been sent to Lake Superior and the lumber districts, both by rail and lake. An inspection of hay was established here during the past year, which has given satisfaction to all classes of dealers, though conducted under some disadvantages; and promises to induce a considerable augment to the extent of our trade in this product by the greater security which it gives to the buyer.

According to the report of the Department of Agriculture, the hay-crop in Illinois is less than last year. The yield is estimated at 91 per cent, and in Wisconsin at 90 per cent. In Iowa the crop is large and of good quality. The production of the United States is about 500,000 tons less than last year, when it was not far from 24,000,000 tons, making the crop this year about 23,500,000. The decrease is chiefly in New York. The average quality of the crop is better than last year.

GREEN FRUITS.

The fruit yield the past year was a partial failure, owing to the extremely cold winter, which seriously injured the trees and vines in most fruit-producing sections. However, some kinds were abundant, which compensated in a measure for the scarcity of others. The crop of apples was very light in the extreme East and West, but there was a fair yield in Western New York and the lake shore counties of Michigan. The demand from the East and West for Michigan apples was very large, and prices have ruled higher than last year, car-lots selling at $2.50@3.25 and $3.50 per brl. One party in this city sold nearly 75,000 brls of Michigan apples this season, sending them on orders to the West, South, and through the Territories. The retail trade this fall and winter has been light, and prices have not advanced, as was anticipated. The peach crop was almost a total failure, the orchards in the lake shore counties, it is said, did not yield over one-sixth of an average crop. Prices ranged from 50c@$2.50 per box or basket. Pears were very plenty, many coming from New York. Cherries, grapes and most small fruits, except strawberries, which were injured by an early drought, were abundant and generally brought good prices. There was only about one-third of a crop of cranberries in Wisconsin, and with prospects of a short supply, the market opened firm at $14.00@15.00 per brl, but liberal receipts of Cape Cod berries, after the panic, overstocked the market and caused a decline. The market has been very dull and berries have kept poorly. Lemons, owing to a short crop, have been very high this season, selling in June at $18.00@20.00 per box; they now range from $7.00@8.50. About 110 cars of California fruit were received here this season. The trade has increased, but has not been altogether satisfactory. Pears and grapes have had to compete with a large home crop, and this, with the hard times, has caused prices to be unsettled and low. Not so many California grapes have been received, but more pears. The latter have sold at $2.00@4.50 and $5.00 per box.

POTATOES.

Potatoes have been exceptionally high during the latter part of the year, owing to the failure of the crop in this State and other parts of the West. In fact, the yield of the entire country was much less than usual. The supplies of the past autumn came largely from New York and other parts of the East by lake, also from Michigan and Wisconsin. The shipments to the interior of this State, Iowa, and other points have been very large, the yield in many counties not being sufficient to supply even the home demand. Old potatoes sold in the spring at 40@60c, and early at 70c, in cars; and in the summer a few small lots of old brought $2.00 per bu. In the fall potatoes sold at 75c@$1.15 in cars on track, and 90c@$1.25 from store. The market is liberally supplied, but much of the New York stock has been found to be frosted, before gathered, and the local trade has been light, the high prices causing a large class of the consumers to substitute a cheaper produce. Consequently prices have not advanced as was generally expected; in fact they are a trifle lower, closing at $1.00@$1.15 for lots from store.

The last report of the Department of Agriculture gives some interesting information concerning the potato crop of 1873. The average product of the country is 15 per cent less than in 1872. The crop of that year was estimated at 113,516,000 bu. The yield of 1873 is about 17,000,000 bu less. The decrease in Illinois is 4,157,000 bu, Iowa 3,979,000, and Indiana 560,000 bu. The quality, except in those sections of the country where it was affected by rot, is superior. The cause of the diminished production is attributed chiefly to the drought and beetles; also to the late spring frost, and rot. In some of the counties of this State, potatoes have sold at $1.20, $1.25, and $1.40 per bu; in Iowa, at 60c, 80c, and $1.20 per bu.

HOPS.

The hop vines suffered severely last winter, and there was only about one-half an average crop in 1873 in Wisconsin. In consequence of the prospective short supply, the market opened very firm at 50c for prime hops, but subsequently weakened, under advices of large importations from Bavaria. Then the panic followed; and since that time the market has been very quiet, and prices irregular. Foreign hops have been sold at lower prices than they could be laid down for in New York. But few brewers or dealers are carrying large stocks, and many of the former, who usually supply themselves ahead, are now buying as necessity requires. Probably not over one-half the domestic crop has been marketed.

SEEDS.

The trade in timothy seed has been very large. The crop was above the average, and considerably larger than in 1872, and of fair quality. The receipts were enormous in July and August, and it is thought that two-thirds of the yield has been marketed. Prime seed sold early in the year at $3.25@3.60, afterward declined to $3.10, and, with an active spring trade and constant reduction of stock, advanced to $4.25. There was very little, if any, of the old crop left over. The heavy receipts of new seed in the summer months caused prices to decline to $2.90, and since the panic to $2.60. The market is now firm at $2.60@3.00 for common to choice seed, with the supply light.

The clover trade has been light, though fair in the spring; and sales were made at $4.75@5.50, and later at $6.40, for prime medium. In the autumn prices fell to $4.50, and clover has been very quiet, though it is now scarce and firm at $5.65@5.75. The crop through the West is very light, but of superior quality. The yield in Wisconsin is much less than was generally expected. At present there is a good export demand for clover.

The crop of flax was short in Ohio and Indiana, and large in many other parts of the West. It is also of superior quality. The market opened active, with sales at $1.85@2.00, and $2.05, with liberal receipts up to the time of the panic, when the market was interrupted, and prices soon after fell to $1.55@1.60. The market has since recovered somewhat, and is now firm at $1.75@1.80, with light receipts.

In the spring there was a large trade in millet and Hungarian. Efforts were made to control the market, and prices advanced from 80c to $1.50 for Hungarian, and 60@$1.15 for millet, but prices finally fell to 80@90c for the former, and 60c for millet. After the panic prices fell to 50@55c, and 60@65c for millet and Hungarian respectively, and both were very quiet. Recently, some of this year's crop has come forward, and millet advanced to 70@75c, and Hungarian to 80@85c. The crop is believed to be large.

WOOL.

The season's trade in wool has been active, and very satisfactory to dealers. The demand from Eastern dealers and manufacturers has been steadily active, and prices, although lower than for several years, opening on a basis of 40c for fine washed fleece, have ruled with remarkable steadiness throughout the entire season, gradually advancing 3@5c. The lower prices were anticipated in 1872, when the large importations of foreign wools caused a dull and declining market. The amount of wool withdrawn from the bonded warehouses of the United States in 1872 for consumption was 90,000,000 lbs, and the stocks in bond Jan. 1, 1873, were 31,000,000 lbs. The imports of 1873 were estimated in September to be 41,000,000 lbs less than in 1872. The destruction of a large quantity of wool in the Boston fire, and the demand which followed, caused a temporary advance in wool, but the market was nearly cleared in a few weeks, and prices receded to their former range. The last clip was of excellent quality, and fully equal in quantity, to that of the preceding year. The clip of the country is believed to have increased from 10 to 15 per cent. The material increase is in Colorado, California, and other points on the Pacific slope, where sheep raising is attended with less expense. The season's business was nearly over in September, and stocks had been reduced to a very low point when the panic came. For the two months following the market was at a stand-still, but after the middle of November trade began to revive, and, although the first sales were made at concessions, manufacturers have since purchased quite freely, and prices for fleece wools are now ranging higher than before the panic. The stocks in the hands of dealers are very light.

MISSING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 28.—At 4 o'clock Christmas morning, Henry C. Smith went out from his home at Ypsilanti, and has been missing ever since. He was a merchant tailor, and so far as known his financial affairs were all right. It is said, however, that he had trouble in domestic matters. Extended inquiry has been set on foot, but no trace of him has been found. It was reported that he had been seen in Windsor, but inquiry there to-day reveals no traces of his ever visiting that town. He took no money, and various indications show that his absence was not premeditated, unless, indeed, he committed suicide.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 28.—A private letter received in this city states that Col. J. W. Horner, formerly President of the State University, and, later, Editor of the Chetopa *Advance*, attempted to commit suicide by drowning himself a few days since. Col. Horner's wife died very suddenly, and this stroke so worked upon him as to cause his friends to fear that his mind had become impaired. The letter states that he has become insane, and this rash act would seem to confirm the fears of his friends.

THE ERIE CANAL.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The canal is completely closed. No boats have been able to get through the tide-water since Christmas day. The weather is growing very cold. Three million bushels of grain are now on the canal, and will have to stay there during the winter; four-ninths of it is wheat.

PERSONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 28.—The Hon. Warren Chase will give a lecture at the Anti-Monopoly Club, on Monday, on the subject of the Political Situation of the Country.

Co-operation in Germany.

Here is the progress of co-operation in Germany: In 1850 there were 80 societies, with 18,676 members, who had on loan 4,131,136 thalers; share capital, 246,[illegible]01 thalers; and in 1870 these figures had risen to 740 societies, 314,656 members, 207,618,287 thalers lent, and the share capital had risen to 13,440,152 thalers. Even during the Franco-German war, the number of co-operative banks increased by 121, and 112 new stores were opened, while 9 manufacturing societies were established. The business done by all these societies in 1870 amounted to 350,000,000 thalers. The paid-up capital was 27,000,000, and loan capital 62,000,000. The number of co-operators now in Germany exceeds 1,000,000. Among the trading associations there are of shoemakers, 55; agriculturists, 43; tailors, 37; cabinet-makers, 24; smiths, 8; weavers, 5; bookbinders, 4; glove manufacturers, 2; carpenters, 2; basket-makers, 2; house-painters, 1; millers, 1; cloth-makers, 1; sewing machinists, 2; bookbinding establishments, 1; house-building establishments, 5; and they appear to make most progress in co-operation, just where we make least.

THE PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION.

Additional Testimony Concerning the Physical Condition of the Convict Williams—He Is Said to Have Received Severe Internal Injuries Before Going to the Penitentiary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 28.—I am informed by Sheriff Cooper that Williams, who was sent from this county to the Penitentiary, and who died so suddenly in the bath-room, was apparently severely injured by some of the prisoners in the jail previous to being sent to the Penitentiary. The injury was caused by two or three of the prisoners approaching him while he was looking through the grating, and squeezing him with all their strength.

HIS BREAST BEING AGAINST THE CORRIDOR BARS.

He was so much affected by the rough treatment that when the Jailer went into the Prison he found Williams lying down, and unable to speak; and it was several days before he could breathe naturally. He was under medical treatment for the injury.

THE SHERIFF THINKS

the injuries he received had some effect in causing his sudden and peculiar death in the Penitentiary. The physician who attended him has gone to Europe, but the Sheriff says he can testify to the facts in the case, and that one of the prisoners who did the squeezing, Lee Mahoney, is now in the Penitentiary.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., Dec. 27.—The market this week has been brisk, with an advance in prices over those of last week. The sales of farm dairies were active, prices ranging from 10c to 14c. Some long lots of farms, of fine September and October make, are held above 14c—that price being offered and refused.

There was a considerable number of factorymen in market, but the offerings were comparatively light, and no more than 1,200 boxes changed hands. The trade begins to realize the fact that the stock of cheese in the country is quite limited for the season, which with an improvement in both home and foreign demand, have altogether had the effect of advancing prices. We give the leading transactions, as follows: Dairy Hill, 60 boxes at 13c; Middleville, 170 at 13½c; Old Fairfield, 200 at 14c; Herkimer County Central, 125 at 14c; Old Stone Church, 100 at 14c; J. D. Ives, 100 at 13c; Brockett's Bridge, 100 at 14c; Eatonville, 200 at 14c. The impression now prevails quite generally among holders that rates will further advance, and some think that 15½c to 16c will be reached during the next two months for fine and fancy grades.

There was a good delivery of butter, but the market remains unchanged. Packages of winter make, white, went at 28@29c, while tubs of good yellow brought 31@34c, and fancy grass-make 35c.

We hear of no transactions in cheese at the Utica City market this week, though it is said there is a considerable quantity stored in the city waiting sales and shipment.

The weather in Herkimer is mild, with a light coating of snow on the ground, which makes excellent sleighing on the country roads.

We have letters from England for the first week in December. Our London correspondent says cheese of all descriptions is quietly, but firmly held. American extra sells at from 72 to 74s; next quality at 70 to 72s. English cheddar, 80 to 94s. In butter, fine is scarce, and market generally quiet. The supply of European is large, and holders of American are firm. Clen Mills, 100 to 142s; Corks, 141s; Canadian, 100 to 124s per cwt.

LADIES' GOODS.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

Madison & Peoria-sts.,

Have Opened some of the

Most Extraordinary

BARGAINS

Ever Offered, and Specially Adapted for

HOLIDAY GIFTS

as follows:

EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS.

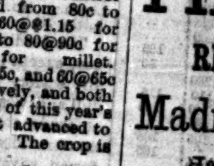
500 Linen Embroidered Sets, each Set in a box, 25 cents each, worth 75 to 85 cts.
1,000 Linen Richly Embroidered Sets, each Set in a box, 50 cts. each, worth $1 to $1.25.

As the above Goods close the entire importation of a large foreign manufacturing house, the goods cannot be duplicated; and as, without doubt, we shall sell all in a very few days, those who wish to avail themselves of this bargain should do so at once and before the best styles are culled out.

Also, 400 Black Lace Veils at 25 cts.; a great bargain.
4,250 White Lace Tidies, 10 cts., worth from 30 to 75 cts.
Lot Lace Collars, 10 cts. each.
Lot Lace Handkerchiefs at 25 cts., very cheap.
Lot Limerick Lace Hdkfs., $1, worth $2.50.
All-Linen Hem Stitch Hdkfs., 12½ cts. each.
100 Hem Stitch and Embroidered Hdkfs., 30 cts. each.
300 Embroidered Hdkfs., 10 cts. each.
Great Bargains in Real Thread, Point Applique, and Point Gauze Collars.
Special Bargains in Black Guipure and Thread Laces.
Bargains in Hosiery as heretofore advertised.
Bargains in Gloves as heretofore advertised.
Bargains in Corsets as heretofore advertised.
Another lot of those astonishing Fancy Goods on the Centre Tables at almost one-third former price.
Lot handsome New Brocade Serges, Drab Shades, suitable for Wrappers, 25 cts., worth 50.
Line of Plain Colored double-width Cashmeres marked down to 25 cts.; a great bargain.
Empress Cloths, choice shades, regular 60c quality for 40 cts.
Very Large Line of Real French Merinos, desirable shades, Heavy and Fine Goods, reduced to 50 and 60 cts. on the dollar of regular prices for same qualities.
Special Bargains in Black Alpacas, Bl'k Cashmeres, and other Bl'k Dress Fabrics.
Felt Skirts at 75 cts., $1, and upwards.
Our Entire Line of Plain, Colored, and Fancy Silks at large reductions.
We shall offer Bl'k Silks this week at such prices as shall insure quick sale.
For this week only we offer Cloak Velvets as follows:
$8.00 quality, Fine 28-inch Velvets at $5.75.
$9.00 quality, Fine 28-inch Velvets for $6.50.
$12.00 quality, 28-inch all Silk Lyons Velvet for $9.00.
$15.00 quality, 28-inch all Silk Lyons Velvet for $10.00.
$18.00 quality, 28-inch all Silk Lyons Velvet for $12.00.

By the removal of several Departments of Heavy Goods to the basement during the Holiday Trade, we hope to save Ladies the crowding, annoyance, and delay previously experienced; and by the extraordinary values we now offer, prove to all that IT DOES PAY TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.

PIANO.



PRICES ACCORDING TO TIMES.

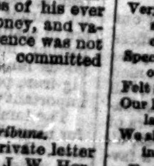
I am offering, from date to January 1, 1874, my CELEBRATED PIANO, with all the latest improvements, at low prices for cash. Also, Musical instruments of any description at greatly reduced prices. S. LAWINSKI, [illegible] State-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Chicago City Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, 420 North Clark-st., on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1874, at 10 a.m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may come before them.
HIRAM CRAWFORD, Sec'y.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

One-half of ticket No. [illegible]

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1873.

The feature in financial circles to-day is the application of His Honor Mayor Colvin to the banks for a temporary loan of $500,000 to meet the immediate necessities of the city. Several of them responded that they would advance their proportion, and there is no doubt that the funds will be promptly forthcoming. The money will be remitted to-day and Monday and Tuesday to New York. It is felt that the honor of our city must be maintained. Some of the bankers, however, declined to assist, regarding their duties to customers as of the first importance.

The prompt payment of our city obligations, despite of the heavy defalcation of our Treasurer, will at once allay the fears in New York, of which audible mutterings have reached us, that our Communists and demagogues might make serious trouble for our City Government. Whatever danger might at first have been anticipated has passed away. Our citizens generally have too much good sense,—too high a regard for the principles of justice—to be led far astray by the agrarian ravings of a few half demented foreigners.

Money is close, consequent as stated yesterday on the closing up of accounts at the end of the year, and preparations to pay interest on public and private indebtedness during the coming week. Bankers, however, meet cheerfully all reasonable wants of their customers, and there is, therefore, no real stringency or suffering.

Exchange is close, the ruling figures being par to 25c per m premium. Selling to customers at par; to outsiders, 25@50c per m premium.

Just now street rates are very firm and money scarce. Discount range, 1½@2½ per cent per month, according to the quality of the paper, time, &c.

CHICAGO CLEARING-HOUSE.

Clearings for the week ending Dec. 27, 1873:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,303,035.30	$311,931.61
Tuesday	3,030,251.01	449,107.43
Wednesday	3,017,679.44	342,185.66
Thursday	....	....
Friday	3,216,087.65	213,553.01
Saturday	2,825,056.34	343,154.79
Total	$15,392,109.74	$1,659,932.50
Corresponding week last year	13,915,668.75	1,392,927.36

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	119	119½@120
U. S. 5-20s of '62	113½	113¾
U. S. 5-20s of '64	114¼	114¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65	114¾	115¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	117¾	118¼@118¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	118	118½@118¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	117¾	118¼@118¾
10-40s	110¾	111 @111¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	111	111¾
U. S. currency 6s	112¾	113¼
Gold (full weight)	109¾	110¼
Gold coupons	109¾	110¼
Eastern Exchange (counter rates)	..	par.
Gold exchange	..	110¼
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	..	108¾@109¼
Chicago City 7s	..	95 and int.
Cook County 7s	..	95 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds	..	95@97½

LAND WARRANTS.

160's, war 1812	160	180
120's, war 1812	125	137
160's, not war 1812	155	180
120's, not war 1812	120	137
Agricultural College land scrip	..	178

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage, Financial Agents, 76 Washington street:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	145	..
Third National Bank	..	125
Fifth National Bank	120	..
Commercial National Bank	145	..
Merchants' National Bank	200	..
German National Bank	..	125
Manufacturers' National Bank	..	80
Northwestern National Bank	230	..
Corn Exchange National Bank	110	115
City National Bank	140	150
National Bank of Illinois	..	..
National Bank of Commerce	105	108
Home National Bank	..	105
Chicago City Railway	150	..
West Division Railway	..	160
North Division Railway	90	98
Pullman Palace Car	..	105
Elgin Watch Company	90	98
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co	105	..
Chamber of Commerce	..	90
Traders' Insurance Company	95	100

SALES.

$12,500 Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co. at 106.

REAL ESTATE.

As might be expected, the volume of business actually doing in real estate

IS SMALL.

Most capitalists do not care to anticipate their January receipts for interest and from other sources, and laborers and small purchasers generally have their money in the savings banks, whose managers put them off as best they could in October so as to make their sixty days' notices extend beyond the 1st of January. Dealers report much more inquiry from this class within the past week, preparatory to closing bargains early next month. The demand comes from those who desire to improve for homes as early as possible in the spring,—certainly before the 1st of May.

The leading houses notice considerable trade going on between holders of improved city property for outside lands,—parties paying balances in cash and assuming mortgages, as the case may be. Best informed owners and dealers anticipate

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS

during the latter half of the winter. We hear that Eastern capitalists who have heretofore invested in Chicago property report to their agents that they will continue to invest their surplus here and keep what they now have. No other city in the country offers so large and so sure an advance as Chicago. Though prices may remain for a time stationary, and even occasionally recede considerably, those who have held on to all judicious investments have not failed to

REAP A RICH REWARD

for their faith in the substantial progress of our city. The low price of rents for business offices and houses sure to rule for some time to come cannot fail to attract a great many business men to Chicago. There is now ample room for all who are likely to come with rentals at reasonable, and on some streets and in some quarters of the city at "ruinously low," figures. Hence, all who wish to come here will regard this as a favorable opportunity. It may be doubted whether there are dwellings enough to correspond with the business houses, but families can manage to get along by boarding and otherwise till they can find good homes. Should there be a demand, our builders could soon supply that.

From the cities and towns that surround us Chicago receives the largest and most valuable

ADDITIONS TO HER POPULATION.

Leading lawyers, merchants, bankers, and others, as soon as they acquire any considerable amount of property, look to our city as their future homes. Our splendid parks and beautiful drives, our lectures, operas, and cultivated society, are exceedingly attractive to their families, and hence the father gets no peace till he secures an elegant home in some of the best quarters of the city. Coming from the country he brings a large business with him, and thus both his old friends and our city receive a corresponding benefit.

SALES OF ULRICH & BOND.

80x125 feet, west front, on Drexel boulevard, about 200 feet north of Oakwood boulevard, sold for $125 per foot.

Four lots in Ulrich & Bond's Subdivision, on Seventy-fifth street, east of Stony Island boulevard, sold for $450 each.

Seven acres in McCaffry's Subdivision of the southeast fractional quarter of Sec. 2, Town 38, North Range 14, sold for $1,800 per acre; one-third cash, balance in three and five years, at 8 per cent. This is located on Archer avenue, west of Brighton.

50x200 feet, on Michigan terrace, fronting the lake, south of Forty-fifth street, sold for $5,000, on long time.

House corner Forty-second street and Evans avenue sold for $3,500.

WARREN, KEENEY & CO.

report sales of the following: At South Evanston, a house and lot 100 feet, east front on Wheeler avenue, near Rinn avenue, to Charles H. Colburn, for $9,000; a house and 100 feet north front on Rinn avenue, east of Chicago avenue, to W. H. Davis, for $8,000; and to H. F. Getchell and others, 300 feet south front, west of the railroad track, for a lumber-yard, for $7,500.

BAKER & M'COWN

sold the northeast ten acres of their addition to Washington Heights, in Sec. 17, 37, 14, located one-fourth mile from the Rock Island crossing; consideration, $1,200 per acre.

[illegible]

[illegible] in Bussell's Subdivision in Sec. 18, 37, 15; consideration $200.

B. F. CLARKE & CO.

sold 45x130 feet, with building, corner of Robey and Jackson streets; consideration, $12,000.

Twenty by 120 feet, west front, being 222 South Leavitt street, with brick building thereon; consideration, $6,000.

PROBABLE SALES.

Negotiations are pending for 1,125 feet on the Pavilion boulevard, near the South Park and on Fifty-sixth street, the amount of the transaction being $30,000, which is $40 per foot on the boulevard, and $17.50 off on Fifty-sixth-street.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 27: City property, number of sales, 75; consideration, $407,[illegible]. North of city limits, number of sales, 2; consideration, $10,650. South of city limits, number of sales, 23; consideration, $114,158. West of city limits, number of sales, 2; consideration, $7,000. Total sales, 102; total consideration, $538,848.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	18,522	5,440	8,453	3,940
Wheat, bu	276,940	23,650	150,544	7,803
Corn, bu	40,675	44,890	1,213	5,778
Oats, bu	43,800	10,550	22,096	6,702
Rye, bu	2,117	1,140	762	......
Barley, bu	18,790	14,560	6,042	6,080
Grass seed, lbs	219,460	6,745	......	14,540
Flax seed, lbs	48,860	8,620	......	......
Broom corn, lbs	28,000	28,960	20,000	4,971
Cured meats, lbs	474,650	199,800	814,195	1412,282
Beef, brls	141	......	......	10
Pork, brls	1,171	169	899	365
Lard, lbs	220,200	120,650	195,923	587,940
Tallow, lbs	39,105	20,770	......	56,960
Butter, lbs	82,801	50,397	49,379	10,450
Dressed hogs, No	3,226	1,592	1,188	532
Live hogs, No	7,729	12,624	4,564	3,267
Cattle, No	726	1,083	781	1,378
Sheep, No	281	337	522	1,336
Hides, lbs	303,730	119,134	222,067	103,694
Highwines, brls	273	451	374	301
Wool, lbs	214,082	26,760	92,291	52,260
Potatoes, bu	547	30	6	......
Lumber, m ft	319	135	385	362
Shingles, m	750	160	1,320	184
Lath, m	......	......	......	14
Salt, brls	......	......	1,199	821

Withdrawn from store [illegible]ay for city consumption: 2,593 bu corn; [illegible],321 bu oats; 347 bu rye; 865 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 7,691 bu wheat; 40,053 bu corn; 7,814 bu oats; 6,235 bu rye; 9,029 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past year: 581,018 bu wheat; 1,061,686 bu corn; 908,195 bu oats; 405,983 bu rye; 709,261 bu barley. Total, 4,044,122 bu of all kinds.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 447 cars wheat; 102 cars corn; 30 cars oats; 8 cars rye; 19 cars barley. Total, 606 cars, or 219,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Dec. 27, 1873.	Dec. 20, 1873.	Dec. 28, 1872.
Flour, brls	76,658	84,330	29,402
Wheat, bu	1306,710	1046,640	169,580
Corn, bu	154,790	140,325	260,510
Oats, bu	180,462	194,429	145,160
Rye, bu	12,004	22,580	16,770
Barley, bu	67,540	89,960	82,220
Dressed hogs, No	14,630	14,339	8,886
Live hogs, No	104,034	152,013	72,748
Cattle, No	6,457	8,142	5,281
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	72,696	75,758	23,880
Wheat, bu	703,431	545,522	43,848
Corn, bu	10,430	17,600	19,499
Oats, bu	69,101	84,096	72,562
Rye, bu	1,873	7,510	2,253
Barley, bu	68,619	68,856	37,979
Dressed hogs, No	10,188	8,829	6,174
Live hogs, No	25,014	42,390	20,206
Cattle, No	4,606	5,545	3,756

The leading produce markets were slow to-day, except in provisions, and grain was generally easier, the most important cereals being dull and weak. Receipts were larger, and our stocks in store all round are growing in volume more rapidly than is agreeable to those who wish for an advance in quotations. There is not usually much disposition to trade, especially for shipment, during the term which is usually observed as "holiday week" by English produce merchants. In the absence of definite quotations from the other side of the herring-pond, our local speculators have not much encouragement to operate in either direction. The news this morning of strikes on the railroads was not generally regarded as likely to interfere materially with the produce movement. At least, it will not hinder us from having as much grain here as is wanted to trade on during the winter. It certainly will not retard business so much as a full-fledged snow-storm.

Jobbers of dry goods reported trade a little slack, as is usually the case just at this period, but the market retains its firm tone, the reduced condition of stocks throughout the country, and the buoyant tone of the market for the raw materials, imparting a confident feeling. There was a good degree of activity in the grocery market, though the demand was chiefly centered in the more staple articles, including coffees, teas, sugars, rice and sirups, all of which were held with pronounced firmness at full yesterday's rates. Coffees are still excited and unsettled, but it is not generally believed that prices will be subjected to any further material advance, even should the duty be restored. Teas continue to meet with a good consumptive demand, and are also speculatively active, and, with moderate stocks and a probability that the duty of 15c per lb will be restored, holders are exceedingly firm in their views. At the moment the tendency of prices is strongly upward. Butter was a little more quiet, and was scarcely as firm as at the beginning of the week, though there were no anxious sellers at any material concession from previously quoted prices, good to choice grades being held at 25@34c, and common to medium at 18@23c. In the cheese market there were no new features. Business was reported fair for the season, and the recently advanced prices were pretty generally adhered to. Coal was quiet and firm, as was also wood. The demand for domestic and foreign dried fruits was again active. In addition to supplying consumptive wants, there was considerable speculative inquiry, and the buoyant feeling recently developed is still a feature of the market. Apples, peaches, and blackberries are in scant supply, and holders anticipate a further material advance. Fish and canned goods remain quiet and firm. The leather, pig-iron, paint, and oil markets were without important change.

The lumber trade continues quiet, and prices for most descriptions are little better than nominal. Iron and the metals were quiet and without noticeable change. The offerings of packers' cooperage were liberal, particularly pork barrels, which are dull at any price, quotable at $1.30@1.35. No new features were noted in the wool, broom-corn, or hop markets. The two former staples, though rather quiet, are held firmly, while hops continue dull and weak. The demand for hay was limited and chiefly for timothy. Prairie was about 50c per ton lower, and plentiful. Seeds were in moderate request at previous prices, though timothy was a shade easier. Green fruits were dull; also, potatoes. Hides were in liberal supply and rather weak. The poultry trade was light, and, with large offerings, prices were irregular and somewhat lower. Game was dull and weak.

Highwines were quiet and 1c lower, in sympathy with an easier feeling at other points. Sales were reported of 50 brls at 93½c, and 150 brls at 93c. The market closed at the inside.

Dressed hogs were in good shipping demand, and averaged about 5c per 100 lbs higher in consequence. Choice lots sold at $6.00; and good lots were wanted at $5.90 all through the session. The market closed firm at $5.90@5.95. Sales were reported of 436 head at $6.00; 1,314 at $5.90; 125, dividing on 200 lbs, at $5.90@6.00; 150 soft at $5.80. Total, 2,025 head.

Provisions were more active, with little change in prices, though slightly easier. There was more confidence on the part of buyers than has been exhibited for a few days past. The receipts of hogs were light, and the quality rather poor, indicating that we are very near the close of the packing season; and this conclusion was assisted by the offering of several small lots of cooperage by country packers, being the surplus stock of their season. The country packing is generally about ended, and Chicago is nearly the only point that offers a market for hogs; yet they come in but slowly, and the quality shows that the arrivals are the tailings of the crop. Hence buyers took hold more willingly; and it was believed that Cincinnati was in the market for meats, which are thought to be relatively good property, because in comparatively light stock. They were in active request to-day. With mess pork the prospect is different. A great deal of the article has been made to speculate on, and the receipts of the past week from other points are more than double the reported shipments. The forward movement of all pork products has been light during the past week, especially of pork and lard. The present indications are that Chicago will scarcely pack as many hogs this season as last, and on a much lighter average, while the packing at other points will be very far behind, giving a much smaller aggregate of product. Mess pork averaged 5@10c per brl lower on the more deferred options, the closing feeling being weak. Lard was also a shade easier, and meats were unchanged. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller December, $13.80@13.85; do seller January, $13.85@13.90; do seller February, $14.35@14.37½; do seller March, $14.75@14.80; prime mess pork, $12.50@12.75; extra prime do, $10.75@11.00. Lard, cash or seller December, $8.20@8.25; do seller January, $8.20@8.25; do seller February, $8.57½@8.60; do seller March, $8.80@8.82½. Green hams at 8¼@8½c for 16 and 15 lb averages; sweet pickled hams, 8¼@9¼c. Green shoulders at 4¾c; rough sides, 6⅛c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅛@6⅜c; do short clear, 6⅝c; meats, 10@15 days in salt, 5@5⅛c for shoulders, 6⅝@6⅞c for short ribs and long clear, and 7@7⅛c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 5⅛@5⅝c; do Cumberlands, 7c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅞@7⅛c; do short clear, 7¼@7⅝c; do long cut hams, 9@9½c. Meats, seller February, about ⅜@½c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4½@6c. Sales were reported of 750 brls mess pork, cash, or seller the month, at $13.80; 500 brls do at $13.75; 500 brls do seller January at $13.87½; 300 brls do, with storage all the month, at $14.00; 5,250 brls do seller February at $14.40; 1,000 brls do at $14.37½; 1,500 brls do at $14.35; 2,000 brls do seller March at $14.75; 250 tcs lard at 8¼c; 500 tcs do at $8.20; 250 tcs do seller January at $8.25; 250 tcs do at $8.20; 750 tcs do at $8.60; 1,000 tcs do seller March at $8.80; 20,000 lbs green shoulders at 4⅜c; 200,000 lbs salted do at 5c; 500,000 lbs do seller March at 5⅜c; 500,000 lbs short ribs seller February at 7⅝c; 100,000 lbs do at 7⅛c; 600,000 lbs do seller March at 7⅝c; 80 boxes short ribs at 7c cash; 20,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 8⅛c; 100 bxs long-cut hams (18 lbs) at 10c; 20,000 lbs bacon clear sides at 8⅛c, packed.

The *Daily Commercial Bulletin* gives the following as the returns of the packing at the principal points, as compared with the same time last season, as far as returned, and the aggregate packing of the season of 1872-3:

	To date, 1873.	To date, 1872.	Aggregate, 1872-3.
Chicago, Ill	990,284	623,783	1,425,079
Milwaukee, Wis	183,000	119,732	303,500
Cincinnati, O	*450,000	360,000	626,305
Louisville, Ky	*230,000	250,000	302,246
St. Louis, Mo	*325,000	350,000	538,000
Indianapolis, Ind	190,000	95,000	196,317
Omaha, Neb	13,900	......	7,500
Cedar Rapids, Ia	36,750	14,902	36,204
Muncie, Ind	†15,690	......	26,172

*Estimated.

†Closed. Average weight, 30 lbs less; yield of lard, 10 lbs less.

Returns received by the Cincinnati *Price Current* in regard to the progress of the packing indicate a falling off in numbers as well as weight, with prospects that the crop will be short. At Louisville, one or two houses are running, but the majority of the large packers have ceased operations, and the packing will probably be 60,000 or 70,000 short of last year. Packers in Cincinnati estimate that their city will fall 100,000 short of last year. Chicago, Indianapolis, and Milwaukee will be about the only large points whose aggregate will probably exceed that of last season.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this point during the week ending Dec. 25, and since Nov. 1:

	Pork brls.	Lard tcs.	*Hams tcs.	Should's lbs.	†Middles, lbs.
W'ek end'g Dec. 25, 1873	3,527	1,757	3,289	2,228,140	9,897,983
Same week 1872	884	9,258	1,364	626,066	5,113,798
Since Nov. 1, '73	61,541	57,261	17,473	11,041,213	65,226,732
Same time 1872	122,887	48,121	11,304	4,821,712	34,097,375

*Green hams shipped during the week, 50,891 pcs, against 44,194 pcs the corresponding period last year; since Nov. 1, 1873, 507,728 pcs, against 360,651 pcs the same time 1872.

†Includes all cut meats except shoulders and S. P. hams.

Flour was again dull, almost to inactivity. The shippers were out of the market, and the local demand was very light. Prices were reported unchanged, and not much was offered, as our dealers say their stocks are growing very much less rapidly than might be inferred from the reports of receipts and shipments. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $7.65; 200 brls do (Wis.) at $6.25; 50 brls spring extras at $5.60; 100 brls do at $4.62½; 200 brls do on private terms; 25 brls rye at $4.65; 60 brls buckwheat at $7.75; 25 brls do at $7.70; 20 brls do at $7.50; 30 brls do at $7.25. Total, 760 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.50 at mill; 30 tons coarse corn meal at $19.50 on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.75	@ 7.50
Choice do	8.00	@ 9.25
Red winters	5.75	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.62½	@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.75	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.25
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00	@ 4.25
Common do	2.50	@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.50	@ 4.75
Buckwheat do	7.50	@ 8.00
Bran	12.50	@13.00

Wheat was dull and relatively steady, at an average of ½c below the prices of Friday. Private advices from Liverpool quoted an advance of 2d per 100 lbs there, owing to the fact of a small supply; but the fact was not generally known here. The receipts were again large, and there was a rumor that a good many cars had been transferred from lines eastward of us to the roads which bring grain into this city, which was regarded as ominous that our stocks will increase very rapidly next month. Hence the feeling was rather weak. There was a fair shipping demand for Nos. 1 and 3, but little for No. 2. In the option department there was not much done other than to clear away the disjecta membra of the January feast, which has been devoured before the month sets in. A very few December deals were settled, there not being many out, and the more deferred options were scarcely mentioned, in the evident absence of buyers. Seller January opened at $1.14⅝, rose to $1.14¾, receded to $1.14½, improved to $1.14⅝, and fell off to $1.13¾, closing at $1.13⅞. Seller February sold at $1.17@1.18, closing at $1.17¼. Cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.13⅜@1.14¼, closing nominal at $1.13⅝; with seller the month at the same figure. No. 1 spring sold at $1.16 for straight, and $1.17 for Northwestern receipts, closing with sellers at those figures. No. 3 spring closed at $1.10, and rejected do at at $1.03. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.16; 800 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.17; 10,400 bu do at $1.16; 4,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.14¼; 15,600 bu do at $1.14; 15,000 bu do at $1.13⅞; 27,200 bu do at $1.13¾; 6,400 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.14½; 6,000 bu do at $1.14¼; 1,600 bu do at $1.14; 16,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10; 1,600 bu rejected at $1.03. Total, 113,400 bu.

Corn was very quiet, and very steady, at a shade below the average prices of Friday. The receipts were larger than the recent average, and New York was not particularly favorable to firmness till near the close. Hence speculative buyers held off in anticipation of a decline, and the shorts filled in but sparingly. There was a light demand for car lots. Seller January opened at 53⅛c, receded to 52⅞c, and closed firmer at 53⅛c. Seller February sold at 54@54⅛c, closing at 54⅛c. Seller May sold at 59⅝@59⅞c. Cash No. 2 sold at 52¾@53c for old, closing at the inside. New No. 2 was quiet at 50c. Rejected closed at 50c for old and 45c for new. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 2 at 53c; 6,400 bu do at 52⅞c; 7,200 bu do at 52¾c; 400 bu new at 50c; 800 bu rejected at 51c; 4,000 bu do at 50c; 800 bu new do at 46c; 1,200 bu do at 45½c; 8,400 bu do at 45c. Total, 33,200 bu.

Oats were very dull, and ¼@½c lower, the large receipts being the apparent reason for the decline. Cash No. 2 were slow and steady at 37⅛c. Seller January sold at 37⅝@38c, and seller February at 38¾@39c, both closing with the inside bid. Seller May sold at 43c. Rejected was nominal at 34c. Cash sales were reported of 7,800 bu No. 2 at 37⅛c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 37⅛c; 600 bu by sample at 39½c (in bags); 600 bu do at 38c, both on track; 1,200 bu do white at 39½c, free on cars; 600 bu do at 41c, delivered. Total, 12,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at the recent advance, with a light supply and not much demand. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2, on 2c storage, at 78c; 400 bu regular No. 2 at 77c; and 400 bu rejected at 74c. Total, 1,200 bu.

Barley was very quiet. No. 2 was lifeless and nominally easier at $1.33. No. 3 was in fair demand, in proportion to the supply, and advanced 1c per bu, selling at $1.09 for receipts in houses not discriminated against. Rejected was irregular at 93@99c, according to location. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 3 (Northwestern) at $1.10½; 7,600 bu do at $1.09; 400 bu do at $1.07½; 4,800 bu rejected at 99c; 400 bu do at 98½c; 800 bu do at 98c; 1,200 bu do at 97c; 400 bu do at 96c; 400 bu do at 95c; 1,600 bu do at 93½c; 1,200 bu do at 93c; 400 bu, by sample, at $1.38; 400 bu do at $1.25; 800 bu do at $1.17; 400 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.11, on track. Total, 21,600 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following dispatches were received on 'Change to-day:

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 3d@12s 6d; spring, 12s 2d@12s 9d; white, 13s 5d@13s 8d; club, 13s 9d@14s 3d. Corn, 37s 3d. Pork, 61s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LATER—12:30.—Markets unchanged.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

The Buffalo *Commercial* gives the following exhibit showing the average rate for each season on wheat from Chicago to Buffalo, and the annual receipts of flour and grain at Buffalo by lake:

Year.	Average season freight on wheat, cents.	Grain, including flour, bu.
1861	11.0	61,460,091
1862	10.5	72,872,454
1863	7.5	64,735,510
1864	9.5	51,177,146
1865	9.7	51,415,188
1866	13.4	58,388,087
1867	6.8	50,168,074
1868	7.1	50,197,215
1869	6.6	45,489,276
1870	6.2	45,489,276
1871	7.8	67,529,458
1872	11.1	62,550,506
1873	7.8	68,833,105

Nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine vessels have arrived at the port during the last year, as compared with 10,303 in 1872. In 1862 the number was 16,390.

PORK PACKING.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* has the following:

The indications are that the winter pork packing season will close much earlier than usual at nearly all of the smaller packing points in the West—indeed it has already closed in many places. There are two good reasons for this. One is that the season began early and has been very active, so that the bulk of the hogs have been marketed, and the second is that the prices of hogs have advanced so much that the question of profit on the product made from such high-priced hogs is exceedingly problematical.

There are several points in the West where the number of hogs packed will be much less than last year. We may instance Muncie, Columbus, and Vincennes, in Indiana; Kansas City, Hannibal, Weston, and Saint Joseph in Missouri, and Peoria in Illinois. This does not lessen the number of hogs packed in the West, however, and in the general outcome of the market it makes no difference where the hogs are packed, except that there is a sharper competition for hogs when many places pack largely during the packing season, and more competition for the trade after the packing season is over. It seems pretty evident that the large cities of the West will have the late packing to themselves, and it will in a measure be their own fault if they pay higher prices for hogs than the condition of the home and foreign markets for the product seem to warrant.

Take the average cost of the hogs up to this time and the prices now current for the product, there is a good round manufacturing profit in it. It is natural therefore that the country points desire to realize, and it is probable that they will unload as fast as possible upon the larger cities. The question is, Will the latter continue to take hogs at the high prices, and carry the load of the country packers also? This question may be answered in the affirmative if the foreign demand keeps up. So far the foreign exports have been beyond all precedent, and as yet there is no indication that they will fall below last year in the immediate future, although they will not be as large as they would have been had not prices so materially advanced.

LATEST.

Wheat and corn were moderately active in the afternoon, and higher. The former advanced ⅜c, selling at $1.14¼@1.14½ for January, and closing at the outside. Also at $1.17¾ seller February. Corn was ⅜c higher, ranging from 53⅜@53½c for January, and closing at the outside, and at 54⅞@55c for February. Other grain was quiet.

CHICAGO EVENING BOARD.

EVENING BOARD, CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Sales of 250 brls mess pork, seller March, at $14.75; 100 tcs lard, seller March, at $8.85; 15,000 second-hand boxes at 57½c to Botsford.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 27.

ALCOHOL—Was easier at $1.86@1.91 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans were in fair local request and steady. We quote: Navy beans, $2.50@2.60; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@2.00; peas, $1.00@1.25 per bu in bags, and $1.40 in brls.

BUTTER—The only change noticed in connection with this market was a trifle easier feeling among holders of choice qualities, consequent upon the increased receipts of the past few days resulting from the late advance in prices. No material decline is looked for at present, as there are no large stocks here. We quote as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@34c; medium to good, 22@27c; inferior to common, 15@20c; common to choice roll, 18@30c.

BAGGING—At the reduction noted early in the week there is a fair inquiry for grain bags, and holders manifest a firm feeling. Other goods in the list remain quiet and steady as previously quoted. Following are the prices current: Stark A, 34c; Ludlow A, 33c; Lewiston A, 32½c; American A, 29c; Amoskeag A, 29c; Otter Creek, 32c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM-CORN—Met with a light inquiry, at full prices. Dealers are quite firm in their views, and are not disposed to make concessions. We quote: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 6@7c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull and little better than nominal, as follows: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ⅌ brl; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.40; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Prices were not subjected to any further change, but the lately advanced rates were more firmly adhered to, and holders express the belief that higher rates will be established within the next fortnight. Stocks are by no means large, but they embrace an unusually fine class of goods, and holders are confident. We quote: New York factory, mild, 14½@15½c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 13½@14½c; lower grades, 10@13c.

COAL—In this branch of trade the changes were unimportant. There was some little increase in the demand as compared with the earlier days of the week, but sales were light after all, and former quotations were no more than sustained. We repeat our list: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Lick Run, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $[illegible].00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Midway, $6.50.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels are in excessive supply and lower. Tierces were tolerably steady, choice bringing $1.60. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.35; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whiskey staves, rough, $[illegible].00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.60; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m. Sales include 1,500 pork barrels at $1.30; 296 do at $1.35; 1 car lard tierces at $1.60.

EGGS—Were in moderate local request, and steady at 23@24c for strictly fresh packages, and slow at 16@18c for pickled.

FEATHERS—Were a trifle lower. We quote: Good to choice live-geese feathers, 61@62c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash.

FISH—Trade continues slowly to improve, and, with the prospect of an active demand after the holidays, dealers are very firm in their views, as stocks are moderate for this season of the year. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $9.75@10.00; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.00@5.25; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was no let-up in the demand for dried fruits, and the advanced prices established earlier in the week were thoroughly sustained. There is still an upward tendency in domestic varieties, the stocks of which are small. We repeat our quotations of yesterday: FOREIGN—Dates, 10@10½c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@14½c; raisins, layers, new, $2.80@2.90; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $3.00@3.15; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@12c; Zante currants, new, 7½@8¼c; citron, 3[illegible]@38c; lemon peel, 20@22c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan, sliced, 11½@12c; Michigan quarters, 10@10½c; Western do, 8½@9c; Southern do, 7½@8½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 13@14c; do, mixed, 9½@10½c; blackberries, new, 13½@14½c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 26@27c. NUTS—Filberts, 17@17½c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, new, 20@21c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 10½@11½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet. Oranges are off a little. Cranberries are slow, and soft lots sell at a wide range of prices, while strictly sound choice lots are held at full figures. Apples are dull. We quote: Lemons, $7.00@8.50 per box; Southern oranges, $7.00@11.50 per brl; Valencia do, $13.00@13.50 per case; California pears, $2.50@4.50 per case; good to choice apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl from store; common to fair do, $2.00@2.50. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $10.00@12.[illegible]0; do, Cary's, $13.00. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per box, or $11.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Jobbers generally reported business fair, with prices firm all around. While staple articles were more frequently inquired for than were side goods, the distribution of the latter made a very respectable aggregate, and the quoted prices were very generally adhered to. Quotations remain the same as on yesterday:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 39½@40½c; O. G. Java, 37@37½c; Java, No. 2, 35@35½c; fancy Rio, 30½@31c; choice do, 30½@30½c; prime Rio, 29½@30½c; good do, 28½@29c; common do, 28@28½c; roasting do, 27@27½c; Singapore Java, 32@33c; Costa Rica, fancy, 30½@31½c; do, prime, 30@30½c; Maracaibo, 29½@30c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14½c; do, short weight, 13½@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11½c; granulated, 11½@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10@10½c; B, 9½@10c; extra C, 9½@9½c; C No. 2, 9½@9½c; yellow C, No. 1, 9½@9½c; choice brown, 9½@9½c; prime do, 8½@9c; fair do, 8½@8½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8½@9c; common do, 7½@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9½c; do prime, 8½@9c; do, fair, 8½@8½c; common, 7@7½c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, [illegible]; common molasses, 22@25c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 42@43c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 29@30c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6@6⅛c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅛c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅛c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6@6⅛c; white Russian, 5⅞@6c; Champaign, 6¼@6⅜c; primrose, 6@6⅛c.

STARCH—Gloss, 5½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@8c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Timothy hay was in moderate demand and without quotable change. Prairie was dull and 50c per ton lower. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $15.00@15.50; do No. 1, $14.00@14.50; No. 2, do, $12.00@13.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prime prairie, $10.00@10.50; do No. 1, $8.50@9.00; do No. 2, $7.00@7.50; LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were dull and easy, as follows: Green city butchers', 6¼@7½c; green cured, light, 10c; do, heavy, 9c; part cured, 8c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 37½@40c.

HOPS—There was no change to note. The demand is restricted to filling a few small orders, and prices are not particularly strong. We quote: Common to prime Western, 25@40c; New York State, 40@45c; Bavarian, 40@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—Was in the average demand, and without change in rates. We quote:

Iron	3 3-10@3 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5 @ 5½	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5¾ @ 6	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	10½ @12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @21c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	20 @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8¾ @ 9c	⅌ lb
Toe calk steel	10c	⅌ lb
Sleigh shoe steel	8c	⅌ lb
Cutter shoe steel	9c	⅌ lb
Cutter shoes (tapered and bent to shape)	10c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Remains firm. There is a fair and growing demand, under which the tendency in some descriptions is rather in an upward direction. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 37@ 39
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	39@ 41
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 90
Kip, veals	70@ 1.10
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	26@ 28
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	23@ 25
Country upper	22@ 24
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.15 @ 1.35
Calf, country	1.00@ 1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	29@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—Remains dull. Following are the quotations:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@28.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35 00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track (A)	3.00	@ 3.12½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black Walnut—Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@22, 16c; do, 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6¼c.

NAILS—No change was noted under this head. We repeat: 20@60d per keg, $4.25; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $6.87½.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and nominal, as follows: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 16c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 14½@15½c; sash hemp cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Trade was only fairly active, and the prices current on the preceding days of the week were not subjected to any decided change. We quote: Carbon, 14@15c; extra winter lard, 78@80c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

POTATOES—The market continues dull, and the offerings are large, and consist to a considerable extent of poor lots. Peachblows sell at $1.05@1.07, the outside for choice, sound lots.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market was abundantly supplied, and there was only a moderate retail demand. Poultry sold at about Friday's prices, though common lots were weak. Game was dull and weak, except choice quail and grouse: Chickens, good to choice dressed $3.00@3.50; common do, $1.50@2.50; ducks, dressed, $3.00@4.00; geese, dressed, $5.00@12.00; do live, $8.00@9.00; dressed turkeys, 11@12½c; common to fair, 8@10c; prairie chickens, $3.00; partridges, $3.00; quail, 90c@$1.25; wild turkeys, 10@14c per lb; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.75 per doz; venison saddles or hams, 9@10c; do carcasses, 4@5½c; rabbits, $1.00 per doz; buffalo, 3@5c.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was quiet, and scarcely as strong, selling at $2.70@2.90. Clover was a trifle more active and firm at $5.65@5.75 for medium, and $5.85@6.00 for mammoth. Flax was firm at $1.75, and choice sold at $1.80. Hungarian was steady at 80@85c, and millet slow at 70@75c. We note sales of 70 bags timothy at $2.90; 31 bags at $2.85; 30 bags at $2.75; 21 bags at $2.70; 20 bags clover at $5.70; 80 bags do at $5.85; 50 bags mammoth at $6.00; 80 bags do at $5.85; 1 car choice flax at $1.80.

SALT—The market is rather less active, but steady: Onondaga and Saginaw fine, $1.90; Canada do, $2.00; ordinary, coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00. Ground alum, $1.75@1.80. Turks Island, $1.50@1.75 per bu.

TEAS—Were in liberal demand, and were strong at the annexed quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 37@47c; do, good, 57@67c; do, choice to extra fine, 97c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@87c; common imperial, 52@65c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@[illegible]; [illegible], $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 45@75c; fair to good old, 62@72c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 57@67c; common to fine Oolong, 37@47c; good, 57@67c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote the market quiet and steady at the prices following:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—There was a moderate demand at the following quotations: Beech, $9.00@9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The market is quiet. A better trade is anticipated after the 1st, and stocks are held with confidence:

Tub, washed, prime	@50c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@47c
Common dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, light	40@45c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, dingy	38@42c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@30c
Super and extra pulled	30@35c

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Business continues very quiet with manufacturing agents and jobbing, and the retail branches have been interrupted by stormy weather. Cotton goods [illegible] price. Cottonades rather more active. Black ground fancy prints selling well. Worsted dress goods in moderate request. Fancy cassimeres of light and heavy weights and worsted coatings more active.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday, Dec. 27.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 27.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,921	25,507	623
Tuesday	1,747	24,793	1,517
Wednesday	936	20,151	1,410
Thursday	442	8,615	450
Friday	728	7,729	281
Saturday	1,000	9,000	250
Total	6,294	95,795	4,541
Last week	8,145	150,438	4,465
Week before last	12,113	181,591	2,234
Week ending Dec. 6	9,439	180,681	2,756
Total, 4 weeks	35,991	614,500	14,016
Same time in 1872	36,988	489,731	22,824
Same time in 1871	28,595	413,659	14,514
From Oct. 1 to date	....	1,556,517	....
Same time in 1872	....	1,092,998	....
Same time in 1871	....	979,700	....

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	874	1,981	....
Tuesday	1,075	3,816	300
Wednesday	473	6,847	182
Thursday	598	4,140	....
Friday	781	4,564	522
Total	3,801	21,348	1,004
Last week	5,078	39,440	2,118

CATTLE—Another week of meagre receipts has enabled sellers to further advance prices of beef cattle, notwithstanding the continued absence of any special activity in the demand. The small number sent Eastward during last week resulted in a pretty general upward movement of prices in the markets below, and our market has responded to the extent of a ¼c on the different grades of shipping cattle. While the improved situation of affairs in this department is chiefly attributable to the causes above noted, the better quality of the stock offered for sale may be mentioned as one of the influences that has assisted in lifting the market from its prostrate condition. First, second, and third-class steers have comprised a larger proportion of the arrivals than for any of the half-dozen preceding weeks, as is shown by the fact that the major portion of the transfers were effected at prices ranging from $4.00 upward to $5.50, with the average price somewhere between $4.50 and $4.75. Choice droves readily commanded $5.00@5.50, while extra were salable at $5.75@6.00. On Friday, Robert Strahorn & Co. sold a drove at $6.25, which was, we believe, the only instance in which over $6.00 was paid. Butchers did not want many cattle, but their requirements more than equaled the supply of suitable lots, and they were compelled to pay somewhat higher prices than prevailed last week. Stock cattle also have appreciated in value, though not to the same extent as butchers' and shipping grades. Good to prime descriptions were wanted, at $3.15@3.60, while common to medium lots sold at $2.65@3.00. Veal calves have been in moderate supply and in small demand, at $2.75@5.25 for poor to extra.

To-day the market was fairly active and firm, with sales at $2.50@5.75 for inferior to extra.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,550 lbs	$5.75@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.25@5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.75@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.65
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 750 to 1,050 lbs	2.65@3.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.00@4.60
Cattle—Texas, summered North	3.00@3.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.50

HOGS—Since the date of our last weekly review only a moderate demand has existed for this class of stock, neither local packers nor Eastern buyers seeming particularly anxious to invest, so that, notwithstanding a decrease in the receipts of over 50,000 head, the supply has kept pace with the legitimate requirements of the trade. In prices there has been no very pronounced change. For choice qualities prices have advanced a trifle, but for the descriptions grading below choice there has been no perceptible improvement in values. The best evidence in support of the claim made by sellers that we are now receiving the "tail end" of this season's hog crop is found in the fact that the receipts of the past few days exhibit a steady deterioration in quality. The bulk of the past week's receipts consisted of common, coarse, uneven, and mixed lots, for which there was comparatively little local or outside demand, even at the relatively low range of $4.50@4.85. Good to prime lots have sold steadily at $4.90@5.10, while extra commanded $5.15@5.20. To-day there was fair activity, and the market was rather stronger than on yesterday, though sellers did not succeed in working up prices to any quotable extent. Shippers and packers bought liberally at $4.50@5.15, with a few extra lots taken at a higher figure. Most of the day's sales were at $4.70@5.00.

From the following quotations it will be seen that prices are now fully $1.00@1.40 per 100 lbs higher than at the corresponding period last year.

The closing prices of this week, compared with those current on the corresponding date last year, are as follows:

	1873.	1872.
Extra	$5.15@5.20	$3.75@3.80
Good to choice	4.90@5.10	3.65@3.70
Common to medium	4.50@4.85	3.50@3.60

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
106	239	$4.75	62	169	$4.50	47	347	$5.10
103	195	4.85	60	270	4.75	93	336	5.10
45	140	4.70	58	272	4.90	26	186	5.00
45	361	5.20	82	198	4.65	40	367	5.15
173	265	4.90	73	226	4.75	48	346	5.00
49	343	5.00	72	307	5.00	61	184	4.70
50	300	4.85	44	361	5.20	55	312	5.10
74	161	4.75	22	316	5.00	49	331	5.10
20	248	4.85	90	160	4.75	30	404	5.25
45	334	5.20	34	295	5.15	155	158	4.75
48	324	4.90	217	279	4.95	44	345	5.20
43	386	5.20	78	175	5.00	79	316	4.90
54	242	4.90	62	269	5.00	43	374	5.15
48	330	5.10	104	295	5.00			

SHEEP—Under a reasonably active demand and the continued light receipts, the market has maintained the firm tone developed last week. Shippers have competed with the local trade, and between the two classes of buyers the daily receipts were readily absorbed at $3.50@3.75 for common, at $4.00@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.00 for good to choice. Some extra lots fetched $5.25@5.75, but these transactions do not, of course, fairly reflect the market. The yards are empty, and the market closes firm.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 313; shipments, 591. Better inquiry for fat butcher's and native and Texan stock cattle; also, marked improvement in fat shipping steers and cows. Prices closed firm on all grades. Sales of fleshy Texas stock steers at $2.65; Colorado and Texan steers, $2.40; through Texan stock steers, $2.20; corn-fed steers, $3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 836. Taken at a shade lower price. All offerings light. Closing prices firm at $4.50@4.80. Total slaughtered to date, 101,000, against 90,000 the same time last year. Two houses have closed operations to-day from the light supply. The largest houses still continue.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27.—Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Wheat, winter, 12s 3d@12s 6d; spring, 12s 2d@12s 9d; white, 13s 5d@13s 8d; club, 13s 9d@14s 3d. Corn, 37s@37s 3d. Pork, 61s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27—12:30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

The cotton market will be closed till Monday.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £354,000. The rate of discount in open market for three-months' bills is 4 5-16 per cent, or 3-16 per cent below the bank rate. Consols, 91⅞@92 for money; 92⅛ for account. 5-20s of '65, 94; do of 67, 94½; 10-40s, 92; new 5s, 91⅜; New York Central, 79½; Erie, 37; Erie preferred, 58½.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Rentes, 58f 32½c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27—Evening.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Cumberland middles, 38s 6d; short ribs, 27s; cheese, 65s; tallow, 3[illegible]s 9d.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Wool firm and buoyant, with an upward tendency. The principal transactions of the week have been in double extra. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 55c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces at 48½@53c; and good lines of superfine and extra pulled at 50@55c. Some of the principal holders of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are not disposed to accept less than 55@57½c for straight lots of extra; 60c for double extra. Pulled wools scarce, and good superfine now difficult to find at 50c. Sales of the week amount to 846,750 lbs of domestic.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady; receipts, 17,000 brls; good extra $6.45@6.85; good to choice, $6.90@7.40; white wheat, extra, $7.40@8.00; extra Ohio, $6.55@[illegible]; superfine Western and State, $5.60@6.00; common to [illegible] 8.25; St. Louis, $6.70@11.00. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat opened heavy and lower, and closed with a better feeling, and more doing; receipts, 127,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.50@1.53; Iowa spring, $1.53@1.57; No. 2 Chicago, $1.54@1.57; do Milwaukee, $1.58@1.60; Northwest spring, $1.57; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.51½@1.62; choice winter red Western, $1.64. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn in fair demand and about 1c higher; receipts, 30,000 bu; old mixed Western in store, 83@83½c; do afloat, 83½@84c; prime old white Western, 87½c; new mixed Western afloat, 76@78c. Oats a shade better; receipts, 31,000 bu; mixed Western, 56@58c; white do afloat, 57@59c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining, 7½@7⅞c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 69@75c. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and nominal.

EGGS—Heavy.

LEATHER—Steady at 27@30c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Quiet; domestic fleece, 44@65c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $16.25; prime mess, $14.00@14.25; extra prime, $13.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles quiet; short clear, spot, 7⅝c; do February, 8c; city-cut long clear, 7⅛@7⅜c; long and short clear, December and January, 7⅝c. Lard firm; Western steam, 8⅝c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—A shade firmer at 97½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.69; No. 3 do, [illegible]; amber Michigan, [illegible] cash and January; $1.54 seller February; No. 1 red, $1.52. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 60¼c cash; 61¼c seller De[illegible]; new, 59c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 45½c.

HOGS—Dressed, $6.00@6.05.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 225 brls; corn, 360 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible]; wheat unchanged. Corn firmer; mixed Western, [illegible]; none offering. Oats firmer; mixed Western, 53@[illegible]; white, 53@55c. Rye firmer at 88@95c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; good to choice Western roll, 29@32c; tub do, 30@34c.

COFFEE—Strong fair to prime Rio, 25@27c.

WHISKY—Unsettled and lower at 93c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1.54@1.[illegible]; amber, $1.64@1.[illegible]. Rye steady at 95c. Corn—[illegible] yellow, 80c; new, 73@73c. Oats dull; white, 54@[illegible].

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9⅜c; refined, 13⅜c.

WHISKY—$1.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; family, $7.20@7.25. Wheat scarce and firm at $1.48@1.52. Corn firm at 57@60c. Rye firm at 93@95c. Oats firm at 43@50c. Barley firm at $1.35@1.50.

EGGS—Lower at 25c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, quiet at $15.00@15.25. Lard firm; light sales; steam, 8⅜@8¾c; kettle, 8⅞@8⅞c. Bulk meats held firmly; shoulders, 5¾@6c; clear rib, 7⅛@7¼c; clear, 7⅜@7½c; all loose. Bacon—no stock; asking 7¼, 8¼, and 8¾c to come out of smoke. Green meats, light sales; shoulders at 5⅛@5¼c; clear rib, 6⅜@6⅝c; clear, 6¾@7c. Hams, 8@8⅜c.

HOGS—Active and firm; range of $4.70@5.25, packers paying $5.15@5.30. Receipts, 3,555; shipments, 1,000.

WHISKY—93c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn nothing done except sales of two car loads at 70c. Barley, sales 10,000 bu Milwaukee on private terms. Market generally unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.17; No. 2, $1.14¾, cash; $1.14¾ January; $1.17¾ February. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 35½@37c. Corn firm; No. 1, 55c. Rye steady; No. 1, 75c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.39.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged. Lard firm; steam 8¾c.

HOGS—$4.90@5.00. Receipts, 3,000.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 100,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12 000 brls; wheat, 73,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active at $6.00@6.75.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $15.00@15.50. Bulk shoulders, 5¾@6c; clear rib, 7⅛@7¼c; clear, 7⅜@7½c. Lard quiet and steady.

WHISKY—Quiet at 92½@93c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at full prices; low and medium grades of fall scarce and wanted. Wheat firm; inspected lots higher; No. 2 spring, $1.20; choice Minnesota, $1.26; No. 3 red fall, $1.37½@1.38; sample lots unchanged. Corn inactive; new mixed, 52½c, on east track; No. 2 mixed, 57c seller February. Oats opened higher; No. 2, 41c; closed lower at 40c. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady, at 95c.

PROVISIONS—All hog products held very firmly, and there is but little disposition on either side to operate. Higher prices only will buy round lots. Pork—Small lots, $14.50. Bulkmeats—Only an order trade at 5⅜c, 7⅛c, and 7⅜c. Packed bacon—None out of smoke. Green meats—No sales. Lard held at 8⅜c.

HOGS—Firmer at $4.50@5.10; most sales to packers at $4.80@5.00.

CATTLE—Firm; medium to fair, 2¾@3½c; good to prime steers, 4@5c. Receipts, hogs, 4,410.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Oats firmer at $5.45.

BRAN—Lower at 87½@90c.

PROVISIONS—Hams lower; old, 9½c; new, 13c.

GROCERIES—Molasses active and higher; common, 50c; fair, 56c; prime, 61@64c; strictly prime, 64@66c; strictly prime; fermenting, 60c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Demand moderate; sales, 4,750 bales; low grades easy; good ordinary to strictly good ordinary, 13⅜@14⅛c; low middling to strictly low middling, 14⅝@15⅛c; middling to strictly middling, 15⅝@17@17⅛c. Receipts, 7,335 bales. Exports—To the Continent, 9,011; coast, 407; Great Britain, 5,5[illegible]. Stock, 229,941. Unsold, 108,100.

MONETARY—Gold, 110¼; sight, ¼ discount. Sterling, bank, 119.

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NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, as follows:

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And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

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Spain ....Jan. 3 | Greece ....Jan. [illegible]
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Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Steerage, $29 Currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago. WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

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And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE ......Nov. [illegible]

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $[illegible] currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $[illegible]. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

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It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

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FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

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TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE COURTS.

Decisions in Bankruptcy Matters.

Bill for Foreclosure---New Suits.

Sentence Day in the Criminal Court.

DECISIONS IN BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Judge Drummond decided Saturday the case of Patrick Mugan, brought before him by review from the District Court. The important questions were: What constituted a residence so that the Federal Court could gain jurisdiction; and could an agent sign a petition in bankruptcy for his principal? The facts were that Mugan was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and some months later, a petition was filed to have the adjudication set aside, which was refused. The bankrupt had been trading here for a period of five months and twenty-three days, and the point was raised as to the jurisdiction of the Court, it appearing that he actually lived with his family in Kansas, and also did business there. The petitioning creditor lived in New York, and, there not being time enough to write him and send the petition, an agent here signed it for him.

Judge Drummond decided that the doing business here for such a length of time was sufficient to give jurisdiction, even though he did business in another State. In regard to signing the petition by an agent, he said it would be manifest hardship if it were decided that such an act were illegal, as a case might arise where a debtor might make a fraudulent sale of his property, and immediately attempt to leave the State, and, if the creditor was compelled to sign the petition when he was in a distant State, justice would evidently be defeated.

JUDGE BLODGETT

decided, in the case of Saizey & Gerson, tried a few days ago, that an allegation in a second petition that proceedings had already been instituted by other creditors was not a good allegation of an act of bankruptcy, and that a demurrer thereto would be sustained. There were two petitions against the firm, and the second alleged the pendency of the first. To this, the attorneys for the debtors demurred, and the demurrer was upheld.

BILL TO FORECLOSE.

Edgar Loomis filed a bill in chancery in the Circuit Court against Gertrude G. Small, Milton L. Swift, William B. Gibbs, Benjamin Lawrence, Phineas Lawrence, the Massasoit Paper Company, G. L. Laflin, Jere Horton, George H. Laflin, Adolphus Liebenworth, Juan Von Glahn, William Graham, Willey Wallach, David Slate, Webster Woodman, William A. Hammock, Frank Bowman, John R. Haole, Andrew King, Andrew Scammon, Joseph Saadie, Thomas Barr, G. A. Olney, R. Gillis, Thaddeus Davids, George W. Davids, Eberhardt Faber, H. Griffin, and L. L. Brown, to foreclose a trust deed given by John H. Small and wife to William B. Gibbs. Complainant states that John H. Small, being desirous of securing his indorsement on certain promissory notes to the amount of $5,000, gave this trust deed to secure said notes. Small then made several notes, for different amounts, and they were indorsed by Loomis, who has since been obliged to pay them all. Subsequently to the giving of the above mentioned trust deed, Small gave another on the same property, being Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 in the subdivision of the west half of Block 90, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west half of Sec. 27, 39, 14, for the sum of $13,667.17, to secure debts due the other above named defendants. Complainant alleges his lien to be the prior one, and asks that the property may be sold under the trust deed, and he reimbursed his expenditures, together with $300 expended in these foreclosure proceedings.

PETITION TO ESTABLISH BOUNDARY LINES.

Ezekiel J. M. Hale and Francis S. Howe filed a petition in the Circuit Court, setting out that they are the owners of the northeast ¼ of Sec. 17, 40, 14; also of Lot 4, except the south 20 acres of Fussey & Fennimore's Subdivision of the southeast fractional ¼ of Sec. 8, in said township, all in the Town of Lake View. There is considerable dispute about various points and boundaries of said property, and they invoke the aid of a court of equity, owing to their inability to come to an amicable settlement of their claims.

MORE APPEALS.

Thomas H. Halsey, Cornelia S. Halsey, Henry C. Morey, W. H. Emerson, Thomas R. Armstrong, W. H. Hoyt, Elias R. Bowen, and Sydney F. Walser filed their bond in the Circuit Court Saturday appealing from the decision of the County Court in regard to the taxes of 1872.

IT FOLLOWS SUIT.

In the case of the Chicago Plow Company against the County Clerk and Collector, a demurrer was filed and sustained, the bill dismissed for want of equity, and an appeal taken on filing bonds in the sum of $8,000. It will be remembered in this suit an injunction was granted by Judge McAllister of the Supreme Court, and this case will be taken to Springfield, there to be heard in January.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Chauncey Kilmer and Asahel Emigh filed a bill against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, to restrain them from infringing their patented improvement in locomotive furnaces.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Thomas J. Raynor & Co. filed a petition in bankruptcy against Jacob J. Walser and William Heagaard. Petitioners allege that they are creditors of Walser and Heaguard to the amount of $431.34 for dry goods and merchandise sold, and allege that they have committed various acts of bankruptcy, in making sundry preferential payments, and also by suffering their property to be taken on execution, and also by making a voluntary assignment with intent to defraud creditors. A provisional warrant and rule to show cause were issued, returnable Jan. 7, 1874.

A. and E. Wallach filed a petition against Gustav Mendelson, claiming a balance of $2,083.20 due from him for goods sold, and $590 due on a check. They state that Mendelson has suspended payment of all his commercial paper, and is attempting to make some settlement with his creditors, and that he is confessedly unable to pay his indebtedness.

Bradford Hancock was appointed provisional Assignee of the estate of Sulkev & Geason.

E. J. Allman was appointed provisional Assignee of the estate of D. M. Pollack et al.

In the matter of the estate of John Laurin, Ludwig Thuben was appointed provisional Assignee.

John Long was adjudicated bankrupt by consent, and a warrant issued returnable Jan. 17, 1874. B. C. Foles was appointed provisional Assignee.

In the matter of Harvey W. Gidding an order was entered that the Assignee be allowed to pay to Timothy Mosher, $2,899.57 and interest, in full satisfaction of Mosher's claim against the bankrupt.

In the matter of the estate of the Great Western Insurance Company, the Assignee, Mr. Upton, filed a petition setting out that Seth A. Matteson owes the Company $11,714.56, which he offered to settle by paying $10,000 cash and asking that the judgment might be settled on that basis. An order was entered that all parties interested should show cause by January 7, why such compromise should not be made.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Benjamin Conwall brought suit for $1,000 against Alexander Cook and Caroline Cook.

James D. Weldon brought an action of trespass against Lewis Stein and John C. Klyn, laying $5,000.

Gustav Burkhardt and Junius Sherwin filed a petition against Lavinia E. Day, Frederick L. Day, Clara C. Day, Mary E. Marsh, and Charles Marsh, asking for a mechanics' lien to the amount of $2,253.27 on Lot 1, in the Assessor's Division of Lots 6, 7, and 8, in the south half of Lot 4, Block 13, of Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago.

William D. Dillon sued Thomas J. Foster for [illegible].

E. W. and F. M. White filed a petition for a mechanics' lien against the Ada Street Methodist Church, alleging that there is due them the sum of $1,875 for certain lathing and plastering done on said church.

John M. Stephens and Joseph M. Stevens filed a petition against Jacob H. Frank, asking a mechanic's lien on the premises Nos. 74 and 76 [illegible] avenue, claiming that there is now due them the sum of $1,200.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

George W. Campbell filed a petition against [illegible] Hall and Barbara Cure, praying for a mechanic's lien for the amount of $1,502.20 on the premises upon the southwest corner of Lexington street and Fifth avenue.

[illegible] J. Harmon began an action against [illegible] H. Hannegan, claiming $5,000.

[illegible] B. and James Staines, for the use of [illegible] Staines, brought suit for $1,000 against the National Life Insurance Company.

[illegible] L. Scherk began a suit in trespass against Oscar W. Barrett, laying damages at [illegible].

CRIMINAL COURT.

The prisoners convicted during the December term of the Criminal Court, who had not been previously disposed of, were arraigned before Judge Tree Saturday morning, and sentenced, as follows:

James Nolan (one of the Lizzie Moore jewelry robbers), tried and convicted in June, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Kitty Brine and Thomas Murphy, larceny; two years each in the Penitentiary.

E. G. Lindsey and John Kelley, riot; six months each in the House of Correction.

James Doyle and James Rourke (both under age), larceny of cattle from the Union Stock Yards; thirty days each in the County Jail.

John Doyle, assault with intent to do bodily injury; one year in the Penitentiary.

John Fitzpatrick, burglary and larceny; four years in the Penitentiary.

Albert L. Hathaway, forgery; three years in the Penitentiary.

Charles Johnson, colored, larceny; three years in the Penitentiary.

Charles Lewis, colored, larceny; two years in the Penitentiary.

Thomas McKenzie, burglary; two years in the Penitentiary.

Eliza Patterson, larceny; one year in the Penitentiary.

William P. Roach, larceny of cutter; eighteen months in the Penitentiary.

James Smart, larceny; Penitentiary for two years.

John Lawlor, the gambler, who shot but failed to kill a fellow-gambler named George Duval, was called up for sentence, but his counsel, Mr. Storrs, entered a motion for a new trial, on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. This motion, supported by numerous affidavits, was argued in the afternoon, but the Court overruled the motion for a new trial, and sentenced Lawlor to the Penitentiary.

EVANSTON.

The Board of Trustees Requested Not to Collect the Water Tax.

About 150 residents of Evanston, among whom were perhaps twenty-five prominent citizens, assembled in Jennings' Hall, Saturday evening, in response to the following call:

WHEREAS, The present stringency of the money market affects with much more severity the poorer and laboring classes who have but partially paid for their little homes; and

WHEREAS, It is as likely to continue as to cease, and a considerable number of the residents of the Village of Evanston, although owners of small homesteads, are, through their inability to obtain employment, without any incoming means to pay heavy taxes, or even to obtain bread for their families; and

WHEREAS, A tax is about to be levied and assessed upon all the real property in the Village of Evanston for the purpose of building what is called the Water-Works;

Therefore, it is desirable that a public meeting be held of the tax-payers, voters, and property-holders of the Village of Evanston that are opposed to the present levy of excessive taxes, to meet in Jennings' Hall Saturday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, to devise means to arrest the immediate levy of oppressive assessments, but not to oppose the final desired object of obtaining good water. MANY CITIZENS.

The proceedings will be better understood by the addition of a few explanatory statements. At the last village election a Board of Trustees was chosen. Two tickets were placed in the field, the issue being solely that of Water-Works or no Water-Works, and the people elected the one in favor of the improvement by an overwhelming majority. This body has since been struggling with the innumerable questions involved in the construction of the works, and a special assessment for laying the pipe and a general tax for water have been levied. Of course, there has always been opposition to this improvement, and its opponents have seized upon the panic as a reason for postponing action.

The meeting was very orderly, and the question was debated seriously and soberly, as befitted its importance. Toward the close feeling began to run high, and some personalities were indulged in, but were all explained away amicably and apologized for.

On motion of 'Squire Huntoon, Mr. Charles Comstock was made Chairman, and A. L. Sewell, Secretary. Mr. Huntoon then read the call and made a brief speech. He referred to the heavy taxes to be incurred for the Water-Works, the increase made by the State Board of Equalization, and the hard times, and proposed that the village obtain special permission from the next Legislature to issue bonds with which to pay for the works. He believed in letting the coming man ten years hence, who would receive the benefits, help pay for the works.

Mr. Obadiah Huse thought that, if the assessment for this purpose was likely to be resisted, it would be advisable to postpone it. If the public, under present circumstances, were opposed to going on with the improvement, he was in favor of a temporary postponement.

Jacob H. Frank said he had helped to build up a good many cities, and that no good citizen opposed public improvements. No good husband who loved his wife and family would oppose the Water-Works. There was no good reason why they should not be carried on, and, if the people were united and determined, they would have them without much trouble.

Mr. J. H. Kedzie was called for, and spoke at length. He stated that, if the people wanted the works, and were willing to pay for them, knowing the cost, he would cheerfully pay his portion; but, for himself, he was alarmed at the tremendously-growing rate of taxation, and did not believe the people could live under it. He reviewed the cost of the works, suggested many expenses that would ensue, and endeavored to show that it would be a very expensive luxury. He did not believe any community the size of Evanston had ever successfully undertaken such a heavy job. Pure water was very desirable, but cheaper methods of obtaining it could be devised. He proposed filter wells, saying that he got water from a filter well as pure and good as God Almighty ever made on earth, and that he could furnish every man in Evanston a good filter and make money, if he was exempted from his water tax. For fire purposes, he admitted that the works were desirable, but thought that a steam fire-engine with wells in all quarters of the village would afford the needed protection at a nominal expense.

Dr. O. H. Mann rose to reply to some remarks that had been made. Mr. Huntoon had remarked that it was better to follow one's friends to their graves than to pay the enormous taxes. He thought the funeral expenses would be larger than the taxes, and that some had already followed their friends to their graves for want of the Water-Works. The Doctor stated that a number of cases of typhoid malaria had occurred this year, all caused by the impure and poisonous surface water, which was all that could be obtained in some sections of the town. He had tried filters of all sizes and kinds, but had been unable to use the water, and did not believe it could be made fit for use by filtering.

Mr. Kedzie replied that, even if well water could not be purified by filtering, cistern water surely could.

The Hon. E. S. Taylor was called on to explain whether or not it was too late to stop the collection of the Water-Works taxes. He stated that the tax for one-third the expense of the works had been levied, and that it was beyond the power of the people to stop its collection, although individuals might contest it. Forty thousand dollars of the expense of the works would be provided for by the issuance of twenty-year bonds. A tax of $30,000 had been levied, the Collector's warrant had been issued, and was in his hands. The special assessment for laying the pipe was to be confirmed at the January term of the County Court. But these would not be immediately oppressive, for no collections would be enforced until July or August, by which time the effect of the panic would not be felt.

Mr. Hugh A. White followed at some length. He thought the question was whether or not the people were able, willing, and ready to make the proposed improvements now, knowing what they would cost. The estimated cost was stated, and the speaker figured up the additional expenses that would inevitably, as he thought, ensue, and asked, "Where is it going to stop?"

A voice—"Riverside."

"It will stop just where it is—bankrupt," replied Mr. White. He contended that drainage must follow the works, and would involve more expense. Another point was that the pipes did not go through the two or three sections where there really was bad water. The most sickly districts in the city were those where they had water but no sewers. One reason for delaying this work was the panic, which might soon be over, but no one could tell when it would be. By another year it would be easy to decide. Then, if the valuation of the State Board of Equalization would be taken as a basis, the village could issue $80,000 or $90,000 more bonds.

The Hon. H. B. Hurd was called for, and responded. He regarded the Water-Works movement as premature, and thought it would be more prudent to wait until the town was more compactly built up. Springfield, in this State, he said, with 20,000 inhabitants, did not spread over much more ground than Evanston. It had Water-Works and sewerage, but was so heavily taxed that property there was not worth nearly as much as in Evanston. He was in favor of waiting until the village was large enough to have water and drainage in a proper manner.

Mr. C. J. Gilbert, President of the Board of Trustees, rose to correct several statements regarding the cost of the Water-Works. He said he would not be afraid to guarantee that the whole thing could now be put in for $110,000.

Mr. George Watson declaimed earnestly against further taxation, which he considered equal to confiscation, which meant ruin to the town. He warned the people against a heavy Water-Works tax, saying it was something that could not be gotten rid of in years.

A man named Brown characterized some of the remarks that had been made as mere claptrap. He said the poor people did not understand that high taxes caused high prices.

At this point the crowd began to manifest its impatience, but was detained until 'Squire Huntoon offered the following:

Resolved, That, in view of the present financial crisis, it is the sense of this meeting that the Board of Trustees be respectfully requested to defer the collection of the special assessment and water tax for one year.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to present this resolution to the Board.

The question was put to the house, and, no one voting against the resolutions, they were adopted. Then the audience crowded towards the door, while the Chairman was endeavoring to inform them that he appointed Messrs. Hugh A. White, O. Huse, and J. H. Kedzie as the Committee called for.

The meeting did not adjourn, but dissolved from view.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was no service at the Congregational Church yesterday evening. There was, instead, the quarterly concert exercises of the Sunday-school yesterday afternoon, consisting of reports, singing, brief addresses, etc.

The Eclectic Reading Club meets at Mr. J. S. Paige's this evening. Members will find their attendance profitable.

At the Baptist and Presbyterian churches, yesterday morning, the pastors delivered appropriate annual sermons, reviewing the work of the year. The annual business meeting of the Baptist church occurs this evening, and also the annual renting of the pews in the Congregational church.

Mr. Hesler will give a stereopticon exhibition at the annual festival of the Baptist Sunday-school to-morrow evening.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Edwin S. Osgood, the Collector for the Town of Cicero, has opened his office with C. E. Crafts, at 54 LaSalle street, where taxes can be paid and information will be cheerfully given. The delinquent taxes and special assessments for the past three years having been entered on the books, it would be well for property-owners to examine the record.

An owner is wanted for a heavy silver watch, of Elgin manufacture, and a gold chain, which were found in the possession of a man who was trying to pawn them and who could give no satisfactory account of the manner in which he came by them. He was locked up at the Armory, where the watch is awaiting an owner.

The Board of Managers of the Foundlings' Home, of this city, is circulating throughout the State petitions to the Legislature asking State aid to the amount of $25,000 to complete the building now erecting on the corner of Madison and Wood streets. So far as has been heard, these petitions are very generally signed; the one which was taken around in the town of Bushnell receiving eighty names.

A neat case of till-robbing occured at an early hour yesterday at the saloon of Pasquale Totie, on Clark street, near Van Buren. A young girl named Mary Jennings came in about 4:30 o'clock in the morning, and, while the proprietor was either looking away or was asleep, she slipped around the counter and picked $7.50 from the till. She was caught almost immediately and taken to the Armory.

It was stated in Saturday's paper that White & Co., commission merchants, on South Water street, had been brought before Justice Haines on the charge of converting property consigned them to their own use. This statement, made on the authority of the Justice, proves to be incorrect. The persons referred to were S. S. White & Son, of Michigan City. For those who know the South Water firm this correction is unnecessary. Those not acquainted with them may be assured that their honesty has never been questioned.

The total expenses of the recent election in this County were $12,881.30. Of this amount, $9,191 must be set down to Chicago. Each precinct cost $101, and each township district, of which there were thirty-nine, $80.10. The cost of registration was $7,755, and of the election proper $4,626.30. The registration in each city precinct cost $66, as follows: Three judges at $12 each, one clerk at $12, one copying clerk at $6, and rent $12. The registration in each town district cost $45.

There was a grand exhibition of acrobatic skill by the girl pupils of the North Side Turner Hall Saturday evening. The exercises commenced at 8 o'clock in the evening and lasted until 11. The parents and friends of the girls were present in great numbers, and there were also a number of invited American ladies, who enjoyed the agility of the gymnasts immensely. They went through all possible evolutions,—marching and running, climbing ladders, ropes, and soaped posts, turning on the racks and bars, etc. The teacher, Mr. August Lang, was greatly complimented on his success.

PERSONAL.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Pacific—Clem Studebaker, South Bend; A. Kimball, Davenport, Iowa; L. A. Arthur, New York; D. B. Henderson, Dubuque. . . . . *Palmer*—Thos. S. Hazard, New York; John S. Hough, Las Animas, Col.; David J. Walsh, Philadelphia; S. A. Jackson, Iowa City. . . . . *Sherman*—I. T. Stewart, Council Bluffs; J. R. Sackett, New York; Carl Newman, Salt Lake City; Col. John G. Safely, Iowa; C. F. Jauret, New York.

IN GENERAL.

A. M. Holbrook, one of the original founders of the New Orleans *Picayune*, is at the head of the new ownership of that paper.

Jeff Davis is the sole survivor of his father's family; his sister, Mrs. William Stamps, having died, last week, in Mississippi.

State Senator Glass, of Alabama, has recently been expelled from the Masonic brotherhood for conduct unbecoming a Mason.

Charles H. Brainard, of Mason City, Iowa, has come into the possession of the snug sum of $72,000 by the death of a rich brother.

It is suggested by the New York *Herald* that if a detective, impelled by the reward of $5,000, should blunder upon Harry Genet, the Prince would immediately see the reward, and go it $5,000 better.

The former Mrs. Belknap was pretty, and she died of too much society; and the Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader*, after stating the fact, adds that the present Mrs. Belknap is large, and strong, and handsome.

The Cedar Rapids *Republican* says that Col. Wm. McE. Dye, of Marion, formerly Colonel of the Twentieth Iowa Infantry, has been offered the position of Chief-of-Staff in the army of the Khedive of Egypt, and has accepted the same.

J. P. Roberts, late Professor of Agriculture in the College at Ames, Iowa, and Superintendent of the College Farm, has been elected to a Chair in Cornell College, New York. He will fill the position of Assistant-Professor of Practical Agriculture in that Institution, with a salary of $2,250 a year.

Washington is not expected to be so gay as usual during the present winter, on account of the fact that several prominent families are in mourning. The death of Col. Dent, the father of Mrs. Grant, will cause the latter's withdrawal from all except the most formal requirements of the season. Secretary Delano's family is also in retirement under affliction, and the English Legation is closed socially on account of the death of Lady Thornton's father. The family of Senator Edmunds is in mourning in consequence of the death of several near relatives, including the father of the Senator. Senator Sprague's family is in retirement in consequence of the death of the Chief Justice, and Mrs. Senator Chandler has recently lost a sister.

NEWSBOYS' HOME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Allow me to say a word about our entertainments announced for this and to-morrow evenings.

We have aimed to accomplish two things in making this effort: One is to give a truthful picture of some experiences in the life of our homeless boys, "what they suffer and endure"; their trials and temptations; with some of the errors in the discipline of our prisons and jails, in correcting their faults and punishing their crimes. No better way can be found to do this than by presenting the scenes enacted as they are in real life by the boys themselves.

The other object is to secure the means to carry our "Home" through the winter, while we give for the small admission asked an entertainment of real excellence, and well worth the time and small investment required.

W. B. BILLINGS,
General Superintendent Chicago Children's Aid Society.

JOHN MITCHEL.

His Lecture on Daniel O'Connell at Hooley's Theatre.

John Mitchel, the Irish revolutionist and patriot, lectured last evening in Hooley's Opera House on "Daniel O'Connell." Long before the appointed hour the house was crowded from floor to ceiling. It was an eminently respectable audience, and, from an Irish standpoint, enthusiastic and patriotic.

Mr. William J. Onahan introduced the lecturer in a few neat remarks, which were frequently cheered when allusion was made to the historic and heroic deeds of Mr. Mitchel. On taking the stand, Mr. Mitchel was cheered again and again. He spoke substantially as follows:

He thanked the meeting for their cordial welcome, which he attributed not so much to his own name and fame as to the name and fame of the man about whom he was going to speak—Daniel O'Connell [cheers]—a name to conjure with, indeed. He would say, once and for all, that O'Connell was the greatest Irishman of this generation, or any other [cheers]. He had just come from the sister city of St. Louis, where the Irish citizens proposed to raise a statue on the banks of the Mississippi, to show what kind of men they raised in Kerry in those days. He did not see why a similar statue should not look out on the broad or free lakes of the West, or why another should not be erected in far-off Tasmania, and in every place where there were gathered together Irishmen, or the descendants of Irishmen. The most effective way of writing history was in bronze, for by such writing were best remembered the historic deeds of men, and the history of their time so far as they assisted to make and write it. He referred to the statue of Jackson at New Orleans, the statue of an Irishman who drove the English out of America (cheers), and to Joan of Arc who drove them out of France (cheers for Joan). He hoped to live to see a memorial raised to the hero or heroine, man or maid, who should drive the English out of Ireland. (Loud cheers.)

The statue of Marshal Saxe, victor at Fontenoy, stood proudly in the Protestant church of Strasbourg. He was glad to say that the Marshal who flung the Irish brigade in the English flank at Fontenoy was a Protestant, the descendant of a French Huguenot. The brigade were Catholics, but it made no difference to them whether he was Methodist or a Mahommedan, so long as he directed them to go for the English. [Cheers.]

In Dublin, which refused to give ground for the statue of Prince Albert, there was lately unveiled the statue of a man who was sentenced to be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, because he loved Ireland—William Smith O'Brien. [Cheers.] The equestrian statue of the immortal Washington [cheers] was to be found all over America. Grattan's statue stood in Westminster Abbey. Irish statuary did not seem to be happily located, nor was the statuary in Ireland adapted to the place. There were the four Georges and William the Third. (Hisses.) He hoped to see the day when these statues would be cast into cannon, to be used by Irish troops. He hoped to see the day when every town in Ireland would have its statue of O'Connell, as the highest and truest exponent of the Irish character, (applause) a character to be admired and loved by Irishmen of all sects.

He referred to the time when the young Irelanders, including Meagher, Smith O'Brien, himself, and others, differed from O'Connell about Repeal, and advocated stronger measures. If any one supposed he was going to rake up old differences over the graves of the grandest of all Irishmen—O'Connell—they would find themselves very much deceived.

The lecturer traced the origin of the clan O'Connell, from the earliest days, when they held estates in Kerry, until they lost a large portion of their ancient inheritance by confiscation. They were a military family, and many of them sought and found fame on the Continental battle-fields. On the remnant of the ancient estate O'Connell was born, at a time when it was against the law for Catholics to go to school in their own land, and it was against the law for them to go abroad to be educated. Everything at that time was against the law. [Laughter.] O'Connell went to France, however, and was educated in the College of St. Omer, being there when the French Revolution broke out. The excesses of the Revolution inspired him with a horror of the French Republic, and with an abhorrence of human bloodshed, which he retained to his latest days. He was wont to say that no human blessing was worth one drop of human blood.

When O'Connell returned to Ireland, a mitigation of the penal laws allowed him to enter the Bar. O'Connell was not only a good Catholic, which made him abhor the Atheism of the French Revolution, and made him prepare to fight the United Irishmen, who were moved by the same motives as the French Revolutionists, but he was also a Monarchist, and his motto for the government of Ireland was the same as that of Grattan—"the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland." Many thought it would have been well enough if they omitted from the formula the King and Lords, and retained the Commons, for, after all, if Ireland was ever to be freed, it should be governed by the Commons and be a republic. [Applause.]

Had he lived in the days of the United Irishmen, he would have been one of them [applause], and his father, an Irish Protestant, was a sworn United Irishman. [Cheers.]

O'Connell spoke against the union, but it was in vain, the amount of money expended to buy up votes in Parliament being sufficient to purchase half of our Congress at the present day.

The '98 movement being subdued, and the union carried, the Irish people began to look forward to Catholic emancipation. At that time Catholics had no rights or privileges. They were excluded from juries, and from the Bench, which were packed with Orangemen. O'Connell defended John McGee, a journalist, for treason, before a judge who had urged the prosecution, and before a jury composed of men religiously and politically opposed to the prisoner. O'Connell braved that hostile Judge and jury with undaunted heroism. Of course his client was convicted, but O'Connell's conduct showed him to be a leader courageous and able enough to defend Irishmen and their rights. He became their champion, and rose rapidly in popularity, in wealth, and in powers of mind and body. His forensic triumphs were repeated all over the country.

He stigmatized the corporation of Dublin, in one of his speeches, as a "beggarly Corporation." For this expression he was challenged by D'Esterre, a noted duellist. O'Connell had a strong aversion to bloodshed, but, rather than lose his influence with the people, he fought and killed D'Esterre. The event so impressed him that he took an oath never after to allow himself to be drawn into a duel. He had proved his courage. He absolutely refused to fight, but he had sons who were ready to fight for him. [Laughter.]

The corporation of Dublin met regularly, and denounced "O'Connell, the Pope, and the Devil." They were bitter against the emancipation of the "Papists." The agitation, however, went on. The Catholic Association was formed by O'Connell and his friends. The Government proscribed it. He dissolved it one day and organized it the next under another name. As he said himself, he was ready to drive a coach and six through the proclamations and statutes. Emancipation was hinted at by the Government, but they wanted provisos, such as that all appointments should be approved by the Government. This O'Connell opposed, as it would have given the veto-power to a mortal enemy. The agitation still went on; the people were being informed of the actual condition of the country.

At length O'Connell felt the crisis had arrived, so he went to Clare, and, although a proscribed Catholic, he offered himself as a candidate for Parliament. The people abandoned the landlords, they were electrified, and he was elected by an immense majority. The Government, at length, forced into it, brought in the Emancipation Act, which was passed—a great triumph for the people, and for O'Connell, who had brought it about.

At the same time, however, to punish the forty-shilling freeholders who had elected O'Connell, the Government disfranchised them. It was said O'Connell assented to this, but, if so, it was because he could not help it. The freeholders being of no further use to the landlords as voters, were evicted, and from that day began the depopulation of Ireland.

Emancipation being accomplished, O'Connell turned his attention to the Repeal of the Union. It had impoverished the country. Manufactures were destroyed, and the streets of her cities were silent. O'Connell, though a zealous and devoted Catholic, was the most talented man on earth, and never did there escape his lips a word of reproach to Protestants. He desired to unite all his countrymen, Protestant and Catholic, in the Repeal movement, and sought the assistance of all Protestants in favor of Repeal. The present Home-Rule movement, which he considered would do no good to Ireland, was something like the Repeal movement. Such men as John Martin [applause], Smyth [applause], and others of great prominence, had faith in Home-Rule, but he was afraid they were simply distracting the minds of the people from the contemplation of a revolution which should break down English rule in Ireland. [Cheers.] He had always believed in revolution, and believed in educating the youth of Ireland to prepare for the time when they should strike for their country's independence. He thought it was a good thing when Tipperary returned O'Donovan Rossa from a convict's prison to represent the county in Parliament, because such men could not and would not sit in Parliament. If Ireland trampled Parliamentary representation under foot, it would become impossible and ridiculous. They talked of electing him from Tipperary now, but he would not sit in the English Parliament, for he would not take an oath of allegiance to England, and if he did go to Parliament, it would be to make an effort to oppose the pretended representation of Ireland there.

Returning to O'Connell, he regretted the little differences which arose between those associated with him and O'Connell, for they all loved him, and one of the bitterest days of his life was when he heard O'Connell had retired to the Continent to die.

Of all that was attempted for Ireland during this century, O'Connell accomplished the most. It was useless for Ireland to talk of revolution now, as Ireland was garrisoned everywhere by English soldiers. The Irish people in America could not make this country a base of operations, as it would be against the laws of their adopted land, and they should do nothing to transgress the laws of America. But one thing they could do, and that was to keep alive the feeling of patriotism, and remember that they might yet do something for the land of their birth. [Applause.] To keep alive that feeling, they should raise a monument to the man who loomed far above the Irish patriots of the century, and did his utmost to unite Irishmen of all denominations.

The lecturer concluded an eloquent and interesting discourse by quoting Davis' poem on the great Irish tribune.

RAILROAD DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE WEST.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Early in October last I traveled to New York on a second-class ticket, for which I paid $18.25 at the office of the Southern Michigan Railroad. For the same sum I might have gone by Cincinnati, where I have friends, but time did not permit me to go by that route. A few days since I returned to Chicago. What, sir, was my astonishment, when I asked for a second-class ticket at the offices on Broadway, New York, to be informed that the sale had been discontinued, so that my only alternative was to pay $22, or travel by emigrant-train. As my funds were very low, I was forced to come home by emigrant-train,—much against my will, the journey being accomplished in forty-eight hours. The car in which I rode from New York to Suspension Bridge was a disgrace to the management of the New York Central; but the cars of the Great Western of Canada and the Michigan Central were unexceptionable.

Can you explain the reason why there should be such discrimination against the West? One of the New York clerks, to whom I put the question, sagely replied: "We found that many Western merchants, who could well afford to pay first-class fare, meanly declined doing so; hence the Company suffered loss." Capital! Now, as one of the roads had come down in price from $22 to $15, is it not pertinent (in view of what my experience has been) to ask if the return-journey can be accomplished by the same road for less than $27 or $30? "Tricks on Travelers" can be practiced by magnificent companies as well as by bummers or cabbies, and less respectable "operators." Let us have consistency—fair play—honorable dealing.

FARQUHAR.

Lipman's Annual Sale.

To-morrow at 10 a. m., Mr. Lipman will close out all goods forfeited at his office. It will be a good opportunity for the public to purchase bargains for New Year's presents, such as gold and silver watches of the best makes, fine jewelry, diamonds, instruments, opera-glasses, plated tea sets, and such other goods, generally found at loan offices. The sale will be for cash, at the new auction store of Wm. A. Butters & Co., 108 Madison-st., between Clark and Dearborn.

Kleptomania.

From the New York Tribune.

In Chelsea, Mass., kleptomania has broken out epidemically in a girl's school. Several Misses, it is discovered, have become not Jack Sheppards, for that metamorphosis their sex forbade; but shall we say Gill Sheppards? Four of them have been arrested, charged with foraging among the haberdashers and small ware dealers of lively Chelsea, and with carrying away jewelry not for their own adornment, toys not for their hours of recreation, Cologne water not for perfuming their own bodies. Here is where the kleptomania comes in. It agitates us to write it, but all this stealing was done for the benefit of the Young men's Christian Association of Chelsea. That respectable body was about to hold a Fair. The young ladies were to have tables. They naturally wanted these table to appear as beautiful as possible. Perhaps they were the victims of conscientious casuistry. Perhaps they thought that stealing for the Young Men's Christian Association was no thievery—the bewildered little devotees! At any rate they carried away the property, and, being detected in the labor of love, are now sustaining peculiar relations to the Police Court, greatly to the grief of the "respectable parents."

The Biography of an Ex-Slave, Now a Member of Congress.

From the Congressional Directory.

John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, a former slave, tells his story in these words. The compiler has changed nothing:

"John R. Lynch, of Natchez, was born in Concordia Parish, La., Sept. 10, 1847, a slave, and he remained in slavery until emancipated by the result of the rebellion, receiving no early education; a purchaser of his mother carried her with her children to Natchez, where, when the Union troops took possession, he attended evening school for a few months, and he has since, by private study, acquired a good English education. He engaged in the business of photography at Natchez until 1869, when Gov. Ames appointed him a Justice of the Peace. He was elected a member of the State Legislature from Adams County, and re-elected in 1871, serving the last term as Speaker of the House, and was elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,391 votes, against 8,430 votes for H. Cassiday, Sr., Democrat."

File Fillers.

A New York journal has discovered a new industry in that city, the professors of which it terms "file fillers." It seems that there are a dozen or two persons in the city who save all the papers that come into their possession. During January they make frequent visits to the bookbinders and offer to supply any papers necessary to complete files. The binders receive during that month hundreds of periodicals to bind, and in many cases some numbers are missing. The "file fillers" then are in demand, and they sell their wares at an advance of over 1,000 per cent on cost.

Russian Discipline.

A remarkable instance of the influence of discipline in the Russian army is said to have occurred recently at a fire in the small Town of Bardosek, where 192 houses were burned. A sentinel who was on duty, having been forgotten, remained at his post. His watch-box was consumed, and his clothes were already on fire, when a corporal arrived in time to relieve him. The Emperor, upon hearing of the circumstance, sent the man fifty roubles, decorated him with the Order of St. Anne, and gave instructions for him to be made a non-commissioned officer.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—ONE KNABE piano, price $300. Repairing and tuning. J. PRESTON, 259 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

WE WILL SELL PIANOS AND ORGANS AT manufacturers' prices. The makers say they must have money. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

WANTED—A STEINWAY PIANO FOR CASH. Address, with terms, H S G, Tribune office.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IF THE PERSON WHO TOOK THE FUR cloak and gold-bead necklace with cross attached, and gold chain bracelets, from corner of Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av., on Sunday evening, will return them, he can keep the balance and receive $200 in money and no questions asked.

STRAYED—A SORREL HORSE, ON THURSDAY; has white face, and stringhalt in one hind foot. A reward will be paid to any one who will return him to us. THOMSON & TEMPLETON, 213 Randolph-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500—IN A CASH business; established three years; paying about $400 monthly. Call or address 127 South Clark-st., Room 35.

PARTNER WANTED—$300—IN A PAYING MERcantile business; half interest, stock, &c., for required amount. Call at 133 South Clark-st., Room 22.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND DOUBLE-CYLinder matching and grooving machine. Inquire of T. W. HARVEY & CO., corner Morgan and Twenty-second-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—800 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDED by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-sixth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER WAbash-av. and Thirty-third-st.; at a bargain; must be sold; terms easy. ALFRED JAMES, s. w. cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av.; parties wishing to build. No money required down; would furnish some money to parties wishing to build. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$7,000, IF TAKEN IMMEDIATELY, will buy a Halsted-st. corner lot 42x125, northeast cor. Halsted and Mather-sts. E. H. CUMMINGS, People's Real Estate Office, 103 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—50x172 FEET, WEST front, on Wabash-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. Price low; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. — 50x178 FEET, WEST front, on State-st., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR ABOUT HALF ITS CASH VALue, and three years' time for near half of purchase-money, very fine residence lots near Lake Shore Drive and south of Lincoln Park. V 71, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—HOUSES AND LOTS, acres and blocks at a bargain; small payments down, balance on long time; or I will trade real estate, at cash figures, for first-class furniture, marble-mantels, dry goods, hardware, carpeting, &c. C. E. BROWNE. Call from 2 to 5 at 133 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD; CHOICE LOTS NEAR depots; several houses; prices low; terms easy. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 63 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CORNELL—5 ACRES CORNER OF Stony Island Boulevard and Seventy-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, Room 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT THE NORTH-WESTERN car-shops. Terms, five years at 6 per cent to parties who will improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe & LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HYDE PARK property. Several choice lots near depot on Oak-st., and $10,000 cash for store in city.
House and lot near depot on Jefferson-av., worth $4,500, for lot in or near city.
Fine lot at Kenwood, 50x200, to exchange for other property.
House and lot southeast corner Evans-av. and Forty-second-st., cheap.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER GOOD city property in vicinity of Union or Jefferson Park, Chicago, a south or east front preferred, reasonable incumbrance no objection—a beautiful residence in one of our prettiest suburbs, worth $8,500, free of incumbrance. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, SUNDRY FARMS; also Chicago property, improved and unimproved. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 18 Major Block.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING, 297 West Randolph-st., 15 rooms, all modern improvements; $50 per month. Inquire of CHILDS & BAKER, 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE ON Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Very cheap to a good tenant. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 4 ROOMS, GOOD LOCAtion, North Side, cheap. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE 279 MICHIGAN-AV., COMpletely furnished. For particulars inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES, BOTH WITH STABLES if desired. One very nice house, the other common. South Side. S. S. JONES, Room 24, No. 180 East Adams-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—WARM ROOM, WELL FURNISHED for one or two gentlemen; double brick house, first-floor. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at St. Elmo, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable. Office, Room 22.

TO RENT—$15 ONLY FOR SIX NICE ROOMS (lake water) in new house on Carroll-st., two blocks from Union Park. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month; cheapest rent in the city. At the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEVEN ROOMS CORNER HALSTED and Madison-sts.; six rooms 759 Madison-st., only $25 per month. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF SMALL ROOMS FOR SMALL family in No. 180 East Adams-st. S. S. JONES, Room 24.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. 161 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade-court, Room 11.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR HALF OF BASEment store, No. 90 Washington-st. Heated by steam. Apply to Silver-platers in the rear.

TO RENT—PROMINENT CORNER, ADMIRABLY adapted to wholesale grocery, hardware or other heavy business; now occupied. Possession given Feb. 1, or earlier. Address P 67, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IF TAKEN AT ONCE $35 WILL PAY for the monthly rent of a good store on Halsted-st., near Jackson. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE 196 WEST MADISON-ST., IN brick building, near Halsted. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY ON FIRST class street on West Side; one of the best skylights in city; fine entrance, rooms, etc.; rent till May very low. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST OFFICE IN TOWN, TO A responsible party. Furniture, vault, closets, and every convenience; also desk room. 113 Monroe-st., next to corner of LaSalle, Room 2.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house of 5 or 6 rooms, furnished, for housekeeping. Price not to exceed $35 per month. Reference given. Address for five days Y 52, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK house, first-class board $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

506 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also pleasant double and single rooms, with board.

548 WABASH-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Day boarders desired.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-sixth-st.—Pleasant rooms, with board; references exchanged.

West Side.

380 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—EAST OF ELIZAbeth—Pleasant front room, furnished, with board; terms moderate.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—NEW AND NICEly furnished and unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen or ladies, at low figures; all with first-class table board.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, CORNER VAN BUREN AND Sherman-sts., centrally located—A few permanent and day boarders accommodated at moderate rates. First-class in every particular.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL, CORNER CLARK AND Lake-sts., can accommodate families and single gentlemen with single and suites of rooms, and first-class board, at very reasonable rates; day board, $5; transient, $2 per day. S. H. GILL, Manager.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS AND one infant, with two furnished and one unfurnished rooms; private family preferred; reference given and required; price not to exceed $20 per week. Address Y 77, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 297 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—BOOKS TO WRITE UP, BY AN EXperienced book-keeper. Address T. MARSHALL, 134 State-st.

WOOD—WOOD—FROM 5,000 TO 10,000 CORDS FOR sale or trade, at $1.50 per cord on stump—oak, birch, pine, &c.—18 miles south of city, on Calumet River, navigable to Chicago, and adjacent to two railroad stations. Call at 78 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN in the West to sell choice teas to families, hotels, and all consumers, in any quantity, by a wholesale grocery house. Address Y 34, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, consisting of army overcoats, jackets, pants, woolen blankets, etc.; also dark blue army cloth by the yard or piece, cheap. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MUSKETS, RIFLES, AND all kinds of breech-loading army rifles, revolvers, swords, knives, and military equipments, &c., at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ALL-WOOL double-width cloth by the yard or piece, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CLUSTER DIAMOND rings, one set mink furs, and two gros grain silk dress patterns, very cheap. Room 2, 125 Clark-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—BETRUS JAN HOR—YOUR WHEREabouts is earnestly desired by C. RITSEMA, 304 North Fifth-st., St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES WORTH 75 CENTS free to country applicants. Young men are making $3 to $8 a day in city and country. MERRILL & CO., Room 15, 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPEtent bookkeeper. None other need apply. Address A B, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A business in the absence of the owner, and deposit $25. No. 139 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

Trades.

WANTED—BARBER, WITH $300 (OR MORE) capital, to take a good shop, either on his own account or on wages. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN OF LARGE EXPERIENCE IN setting up wood-working machinery; one who can make himself generally useful about a large factory. Address, with experience and references, E 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE PHOTOGRAPHER TO take an excellent gallery on the West Side. See advertisement "Gallery to Rent."

WANTED—GOOD COATMAKERS TO GO INTO the country. Apply at FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 71 and 73 Market-st., cor. Washington, after 9 o'clock this morning.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 COLORED MEN FOR CHOPPING; work all winter; wages, $1.25 per cord. Leave today. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 WOODCHOPPERS FOR MICHIgan, Indiana, and Ohio; plenty of work to be had. CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WINTER EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MEN IN CITY AND COUNTRY FOR A paying business this winter; this is a rare chance. RAY & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 15.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER FOR COOPER'S works, new edition. Leather-Stocking Tales and Sea Tales just out. MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—CANVASSERS OF FIRST-CLASS ability for Picturesque America, Seward's Travels Around the World, and Appleton's American Cyclopedia, revised edition. MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN THE BEST PAYing business for those seeking employment. American Novelty Co., 133 South Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG CHANG. ONE man sold 312 boxes in five days. One young man cleared $48 last week. A mechanic made $37 in six days, above expenses. Everybody buys. Any one can sell. Don't complain of hard times, but commence at once selling Chang Chang. 89 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MEN IN CITY AND COUNTRY. Agents make from $3 to $8 per day selling our new goods. Call early and give them a trial. Eureka Manufacturing Co., 145 Clark-st., Room 13.

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN, TO whom steady employment will be given. Call on or address with stamp, 187 South Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, SWEDE, OR Norwegian girl, for general housework. Small family. Apply at 1380 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS TO DO GENERAL housework at H. FREDRICK'S boarding-house immediately, west of Union Stock Yards.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED brass-moulder. Railroad shop preferred. Address THOMAS ROBERTS, C. & P. R. R. shop, Cleveland, O.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, the man is a good coachman and gardener; the woman a first-class cook. Address P. EMERY, Lake Forest.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY wishing to get a place in a private family or boarding. Call for two days at 153 Forquer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN RESPECTable girl, in a small private family, to do general housework. Apply at 158 DeKoven-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; good reference given. Call at 314 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG lady as second girl, or in a small family to do general housework with a respectable family. 864 Wabash-av.

SITUATION—WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO housework. Call to-day at 22 West Van Buren-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY an American lady in any city or country; would take charge of a widower's family or take care of an invalid; good references given. Address A. ROBERTS, 237 West Madison-st., bookstore.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—50X191 FEET ON WEST MADIson-st., near Central Park, for span of horses and buggy, furs, Iowa lands, or merchandise. Address O 53, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED CHICAGO property, choice farms; no incumbrance; title perfect. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR WHISKIES OR HIGHwines, choice suburban lots on C., R. I. & P. R. R. Address X 34, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE for stock of goods. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS OR acres on ridge, fine grove, three blocks from railroad station, for farms free of incumbrance and under cultivation. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT, 25X175, EAST FRONT, ON Michigan-av., near Madison-st.; and house and lot on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., to exchange for good farm near Chicago. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—BLOCK OF LOTS IN Washington Heights, clear of incumbrance, for house and lot in city and assume incumbrance. House and lot to be worth from $7,000 to $12,000. Address only by letter, giving full particulars, location, price, &c., J. A., 135 Clark-st., Room 1.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at Laean's Private Loan Office, 175 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities; a few ladies' and gents' watches for sale cheap. C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

TO LOAN—SEVERAL $2,000 AND OTHER amounts on choice city property, or improved Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, 20 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$4,000 TO $8,000 FOR 5 years on two marble-front residences within city limits. Address D. WALTERS, Room 23 Exchange Building.

$5,000 TO $6,000 WANTED FOR A TERM OF three years or less, on first-class real estate security. Address N 98, Tribune office.

$100,000—TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES, in sums to suit, upon all securities on the Stock Exchange list; all State and railroad bonds, stocks, etc., bought and sold; constant buyer of Cook County and Chicago City bonds; also South and West Park bonds. Will deal in all investment securities. Apply No. 178 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block, Room 57.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE, second to none in Kansas City. Will exchange for Chicago city or suburban property at cash valuation. Address P. O. Box 1380, Kansas City, or D. WATERS, Room 23 Exchange Building, Chicago.

BUSINESS INTERESTS AND REAL ESTATE bought, sold, and exchanged. Good business openings on hand. Worth investigating. KIMBALL & CO., Methodist Church Block.

HARDWARE STOCK OF ABOUT $7,000, AT Dwight, Ill., for sale at a bargain, to close out assignment. An old stand with good trade. This is a chance not often offered. Apply at Dwight, or 175 and 177 Lake-st., Chicago, to C. W. BELDEN, Assignee.

NEWS DEPOT, CONFECTIONERY, AND NOTION store for sale cheap, in a good location. Inquire at 475 Milwaukee-av. A. JOHNSON.

STOCK OF PAINTS, GLASS, ETC., OF C. W. READ, 78 Blue Island-av., to be resold; offered for a few days only. Apply to A. S. BRADLEY, 126 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A FAMILY about to give up housekeeping, together with the lease of a first-class private residence on West Washington-st.; a decided bargain is offered. Address V 18, Tribune office.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF every description at auction Saturday and Wednesday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 SOUTH CANAL-ST., have auction sales Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday of furniture and household goods; other than sale days you can buy at auction prices.

13 ROOMS—FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKery for sale at bargains if called for immediately. 40 East Harrison-st., opposite the Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A NICE, NEW ADjustable seated carriage (Miller & Parsons' make), for lumber or cash. S. W. BOWEN, Austin, Ill.

YOU CAN GO ALL ROUND THE CITY, BUT when you come to Fletcher & Lanear's you can get any kind of a buggy cheaper than the cheapest. 136 East Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION.

GENTLEMEN WHO DESIRE TO LEARN TO speak German can be accommodated with room and board in a private family where German is spoken. References exchanged. Address P 27, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY A SINGER MACHINE FOR A CHRISTMAS present from the old established Singer office, 214 South Halsted-st. Terms easy. Office open evenings.

TWO IMPROVED FAMILY AND ONE MEDIUM Singer machines; also, two Grover & Baker, improved, for sale very cheap. 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

TO BRICK-MAKERS—WANTED FOR CASH—300,000 good Chicago common brick, delivered east of State-st., south of Thirty-fifth-st.; state price. Address O 2, Tribune office.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

(*Continued from the First Page.*)

mittee, indignantly repelled the charges made by the previous speaker. The Committee had done all it could possibly do. If the Mayor and Council acted dishonorably, it was not the Committee's fault. If their work was better understood, they would not be charged with neglect of duty.

Mr. Carl Klings, another member of the Committee, said they had taken things as they found them. They did not go with the Mayor and Council to the Relief Society as a committee, but as private individuals, to see what was doing. The Relief Society promised them that they would take care of all the destitute workingmen, and said that they were perfectly able to carry them through until the resumption of work in spring. Those workingmen who tried to traduce and abuse the Committee, were the enemies of their movement, and they should look out for those men. The press was doing all that was necessary as far as abuse was concerned, and did not need the aid of workingmen themselves. The report made to the meeting was only for the purpose of letting them know what had been done. A complete written report would be made at the next mass-meeting. [Voice, "We want no more mass-meetings. We'll shoot the Committee."]

THE ARISTOCRATS LAUGH.

Mr. Malone thought the Committee should be expelled and a new one formed. If they did nothing the aristocrats would laugh at them, and say they were a set of fools, and bags of wind.

Joseph Korske, a Pole, was next introduced, but instead of speaking to the audience, he began talking in a low voice with the Chairman, telling him privately what should be done. He was, therefore, impolitely requested to leave the stand, and make room for some one else, which he did.

BOHEMIA.

John Wunda made a short speech in the Bohemian tongue, telling his countrymen to unite and organize, to be prepared for anything that might happen.

MR. WINNEN'S VIEWS.

Jacob Winnen spoke next in German. He started by saying that the oftener they met the more apparent it became that workingmen could only succeed by showing a bold and united front. The Mayor and Common Council first promised them work. Then they were told that they were unable to do it, but the Relief Society having $600,000 belonging to the city, they would try to get it, and provide aid for the unemployed from that fund. Still later, they were told that they could not get it either, but that the Relief Society would aid all who applied for assistance. What else could the Committee do, under such circumstances, but resign? He was astonished to find workingmen who assisted the press in calumniating the movement and sowing dissensions in their ranks. It was not enough that Hoffman had been maligned and abused by the press, but some of the workingmen themselves came up and threw stones at him. They were maligned and abused constantly by the press. The *Freie Presse* only a few days ago said that a supersedeas was granted to Rafferty to give some workingmen time to be hung with him. And all that because they wanted bread for their starving families. The time was not far off when monopolies would be extinguished. All that was necessary to be done was to go hand in hand with the Grangers. [Great applause.]

CHEERS AND CURSES.

A Mr. Knoll proposed three cheers for Mr. Hoffman, which were given by about half of those present. He then proposed a multitude of curses for the miserable and contemptible press, and particularly against that damnable demagogue Hesing. The curses were unanimously given. Mr. Knoll then said to the *Staats-Zeitung* reporter, "Take that down, every word of it."

TAKE THE GOVERNING POWER.

Mr. Livingstone then addressed the meeting in English. He advocated the immediate organization of workingmen's societies among all nationalities, so that those who went there could understand what was said, to be the better able to meet the issue. He had spoken to a great many on this subject, and had found them all willing to unite and organize. They were not after temporary, but permanent, relief, so that they should no longer be compelled to depend upon aristocrats and employers. There were four workingmen to every capitalist, and they should therefore be able to supersede them, and take a bold themselves of the governing power. [Voice—"We'll do it, be Jabers! Put them out, the scoundrels!"] The main trouble was that workingmen always got bamboozled by the politicians about election-time, and voted as those fellows directed them. The workingmen should resolve to be their own masters, and buy no papers that did not support their movement. [Applause; voice, "This is the best man that spoke yet."]

A NEW COMMITTEE.

On motion, the resignation of the Committee was accepted.

Mr. James Malone proposed to form a Committee of twelve, composed of all nationalities. Such a Committee would be a strong weapon; he did not mean a revolving weapon. That Committee could then take steps toward organizing ward meetings, to get the people ready for next election. They could then tell the Aldermen, when the time came, that they were no longer needed. The motto of the red flag [pointing at the flag at the head of the room], "Workingmen of all nations unite," should be immediately carried out.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

To show how the people were robbed, he would only refer to the County Clerk, who wants any amount of high salaried deputies, assistant deputies, and sub-acting assistant deputies, for all of which the poor laborer had to pay. And then there was the Recorder, one of the most outrageous scoundrels, who gave a large feast at the *Times* office Christmas-day, and his whole army of clerks was drunk. These scoundrels squandered the people's money, and in this they were ably assisted by the Legislature, which also gave annually large amounts to the railroads. The cry against the workingmen by the press was as old as Adam. Everybody was aware of their motives. Why was nothing done when Gage stole a half a million, while, when a poor man was caught stealing a loaf of bread to save himself from starving, he was sent to Joliet?

NO MORE KICKING OUT.

Jacob Boyans addressed the meeting in German. He said that the Committee had accomplished nothing. Saturday they marched to the office of the Relief Society for assistance, but they were kicked out like little curs, and sent away. They must show those blockheads (*dickkoepfe*) that a workingman could not be thus kicked out. [Voices: "Come down; you can't speak." "Dry up."] They ought to be lenient with him; he was not a regular speaker, but he wanted to show that a workingman could speak in such a cause as this. He was married only three weeks, and he had to support his family, and they had to be united. [Voice: "Your family or the workingmen?"] King William, he continued, would show them— [Great confusion. Voices: "What has King William to do with this?" "You're a fool." "Come down and dry up!"] The speaker took the advice and dried up.

A PHALANX WANTED.

Mr. Klings again took the stand and said it was useless to appoint another committee before they had behind it a well-organized phalanx of workingmen. They were not yet powerful enough to accomplish anything of importance. They marched to the Council building to show the people how many workingmen were out of bread. The Germans had thus far done most of the work, and if other nationalities had worked like them things would look much better.

Mr. Winnen also made a speech against the appointment of a new committee. The Council had promised them work, and if the gentlemen composing that body now backed out they would be dishonored.

WAR.

A new committee would be entirely unnecessary, for they had no more compromises to make. Their ultimatum had been given, and therefore they had to organize to be ready to enforce their demands. [Voices, "Let us have War." "Yes! let us go and fight them."] Great confusion and excitement followed, several hundred shouting, "We want war!" After the confusion and noise had subsided, Mr. Winnen proposed that they should assemble to-day and see how fast they could organize.

THE COMMITTEE.

On motion, the following new Committee was appointed: James Malone, Irish; Henry Wolf, German; John Bunda, Bohemian; and Joseph Napersisky, Pole.

On motion, the already existing local committee was added.

Mr. Klings announced that the Committee would meet Tuesday evening at No. 139 West Polk street.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE LAKE STREET HEADQUARTERS.

The mass-meeting at Nos. 63 and 70 West Lake street was called to order precisely at 2 o'clock by Mr. Henry Stahl.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

At his request, Mr. Thorsmark, a Scandinavian, made a report of what had been accomplished by the Committee during the past week. He was of the opinion that they had accomplished but little, and that it was the intention of the Common Council to do nothing for the workingmen.

THE NEW PARTY.

A workingman's party was to be organized, which would carry the town elections in April, just as sweepingly as the Irish did this year, and as the united foreign nationalities defeated the whole Yankee crew on the 4th of November. The people who had come here from New England and their children knew nothing of the present workingmen's movement, since there was no longer a working class among them; they were not strong enough for heavy outdoor work, and too lazy to learn trades. The leaders of the movement believed they could win at the polls, even if every English paper abused them from April till November.

SOME HOPE FOR MONDAY.

John McAuliff was then introduced, and he said that the workingmen were told the city could do nothing for them, because Gage had taken all the money. But in Sunday's papers he saw that Gage had given back the money, and it was therefore a chance that something should be done for them at the meeting of the Council this evening. He would recommend to them to behave as well in the future as they had done in the past, that the good name of the city may not be tarnished. The Relief and Aid Society would for the present attend to the worst cases.

UNITE.

But the main question still remained: What should be done to arrest another such calamity? The workingmen had not done their duty or they would not now be compelled to ask for charity. Political speculators were allowed to bring them to ruin. They must unite, if things were to become better. They had seen enough Black Fridays. If they desired laws for the workingmen, they had to look to it that their own men were elected to office, but even then they had to keep their eyes wide open to see that none of their own number becomes too great or too popular. Workingmen should allow no one to become their Lord. Everything was doing to make the present movement a permanent one. Within eight days a large mass-meeting would be called, at which a platform would be presented. He hoped that this organization would spread all over the United States, until a section existed in every town and hamlet in the country. Although the press at present was against them, and cried "Commune," the time would come when they would be only too glad to represent such an immense multitude of workingmen.

TAKING REFUGE BEHIND THE LAW.

Mr. Zimpel, the next speaker, said the Council took refuge behind the law, which ordained that the city could not increase its indebtedness, but nevertheless the city debt had already increased two millions, probably to help the capitalists. When the workingmen asked for money, of course there was none. The Exposition Directors were allowed to use valuable property on the lake front belonging to the city. What benefit had the laborer from this Exposition? [Voices: "Nothing."] Yes, nothing at all, continued Mr. Zimpel. He was of the opinion that the time for action had arrived. The aristocrats all over the world were united for the purpose of oppressing and enslaving the workingmen, and as they were international, so must the laborers of all countries also unite, to liberate themselves.

PRIEST AND ARISTOCRAT.

As the priest took the child at its birth and held on to it until its death to save it for heaven, so did the aristocrat hold on to the workingman and never let him off until he became useless, and then he was thrown aside, and they cared not if he and his family starved to death.

ZIMPEL ON REPORTERS.

The press received Mr. Zimpel's full attention. Until then he had supposed editors were bad and unprincipled, but now he knew that they were also foolish and ignorant. When he thought of reporters, he could not help laughing. He began to laugh and all present joined him. After he got through laughing, he continued by saying that the main duties of reporters consisted in beer-drinking and asking foolish questions. They were slaves of the press, and must be pitied, for they too were nothing but workingmen in the service of capital.

THE REPORTER REPLIES.

Joseph Grunhut, the city editor of the *Union*, then spoke as follows:

Workingmen: I have for many years participated in your movement, and helped to secure the passage of the Eight-hour law. What you want to do is to talk less and act more. There has been talking enough, if you do not want your movement to fall to pieces like a rope of sand, as has often happened before. It is only by chance that you have made so much progress this time. You must take advantage of this opportunity. It is true the laws are against you, but it is in your power to change them. Choose a permanent committee which shall apply to the Legislature. Every man has the right of petition. Use this right. Be practical, and drop your negotiations with the City Council, which have come to naught, though I believe the Mayor and Council, if they really wished it, could find a way to give work to 500 men on the Fullerton avenue sewer. But there are other resources for support. Buffalo Miller has $700,000 of county funds in good keeping. The county must help the poor. No power on earth can hinder the County Commissioners from voting $300,000 for the poor, as well as 3 cents. The Board meets to-morrow. Choose a committee; send it there, and ask for help. The press has been abused, but it is really not against the workingmen. It writes for its readers, and workingmen do not read papers. [A voice: "That is not true," "Oh, oh," "That is all bosh."] But it is true. Workingmen do not take the papers, but the small tradesmen.

You must make a more permanent organization. One Committee is not enough. There must be ten, representing all nationalities, and they must work in common to make a platform, and give it the widest circulation. There has been too much abuse of the rich. It does not follow that a man is bad because he has money. There are many worthy rich men, who have a warm heart for the people, and help them with free hands.

Here the uproar, which started when the speaker began to say a good word for the press, became so great he had to cut short his remarks.

GENERAL ABUSE.

Mr. Thorsmark was glad to hear a representative of the press speak. He had no expectation of advice or help from that quarter. Then he again assailed the press, and Messrs. Zimpel and Heppner followed him, showing to the perfect satisfaction of their hearers that the papers, "the fellow Hesing," etc., were the cause of the disturbance. The workingmen had not spoken a word which did not breathe the spirit of peace. In order to prove this, Mr. Thorsmark invoked the audience to strengthen their heads and arms to meet the contest which the press was forcing on them.

The meeting adjourned after an invitation had been extended to all to attend a gathering to be held this week, and of which due notice will be given.

Workingmen in Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 28.—The condition of the working people in Cleveland is generally favorable. There has been no meetings, no public demonstration of any kind for bread or work. Most of the manufactories are running on nearly full time and wages, and very little distress has thus far been felt.

The Unemployed in Peru and La-Salle, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 28.—There are many laborers out of employment, or living on reduced pay, in Peru; and the charitable of that city are actively engaged in the distribution of food and fuel among the destitute in this city. However, there is but very little of such extreme poverty.

OBITUARY.

Elise Holt.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 28.—Miss Elise Holt, the comedian, died this evening at the Robinson House of typhoid pneumonia, after three weeks' illness.

LOCAL ITEMS.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a horse attached to a light buggy started to run away, and, at the corner of Madison and Throop streets, the occupants of the buggy, a man and woman, were thrown out. They were found to be quite severely injured, and were attended to in the drug-store on the same corner. They were removed to their homes later in the evening.

About 11 o'clock last Thursday evening a man, named A. C. Hutbaum, a Swede, about 35 years of age, was severely stabbed by another Swede named John Andersen. Hutbaum, who lives at No. 818 South Clark street, was asleep there when four men came and tried to get into the house, creating a considerable disturbance. Hutbaum tried to eject them, and was stabbed in the back by Andersen. The wound was quite severe, but his life is in no danger at present. No arrests as yet.

Yesterday afternoon about 3:30 o'clock, Mrs. Julia Kinsella, living at No. 365 West Kinzie street, attempted to commit suicide by cutting a deep gash in her left arm with a razor. The cut severed two large arteries, but she was discovered in time, and was attended by Dr. Twining, who soon had her out of danger. The cause was stated to be domestic difficulties.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Arrived — Steamship Weser, from Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 28.—Arrived — Steamer Wyoming, from New York.

WASHINGTON.

Attorney-General Williams Still in Suspense.

The Postmaster-General Wants $1,500,000.

An Effort to Save the Sinking Fund Appropriation.

Secretaries Richardson and Delano Want to Change Places.

Lieut. Fred Grant Handsomely Provided For.

Speculations Upon the Spanish Demand.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SINKING FUND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The proposition to drop the appropriation for the sinking fund this year will meet with strong opposition. The argument is used that, under the laws, this annual appropriation is contemplated; that it is a part of the security upon the faith of which our bonds have been purchased; and that to fail to make the appropriation would be regarded as squinting toward repudiation. Ben Butler is understood to indorse the proposition.

ACCOUNTING FOR THE CONTINGENT FUNDS.

In view of the developments that are making with regard to the expenditure of the various contingent funds for the private use of Government officials, inquiry is made as to a good method by which Congress and the people may have information each year as to what the expenditures of the preceding year were for. There can be no good reason why every item of the Government's expenditure should not be accounted for, as is done in private business. The publication of such annual reports would be expensive, but the knowledge that the exhibit must be made would check unlawful appropriations by officials, whereby a large sum of money would undoubtedly be saved. The plan suggested by Gen. Coburn, of Indiana, in the Republican caucus is more favorably regarded, now that a more pressing necessity for it has been shown, than at first. If Department officials were compelled to account to the proper Committees for their expenditures, the House could then frame appropriation bills with an intelligent idea of what they were doing, while the chances for pilfering would be very materially reduced.

REDUCING EXPENSES.

The statement is published that the estimates of the Chief Engineer are to be cut down by that officer from $20,000,000 to $3,000,000, and that this affords good evidence that there is to be a reduction on all hands, as demanded by the exigencies of the times. The fact is, that while it has not been usual to very materially reduce the estimates in any other branch of the Government, the Chief Engineer's recommendations have never been considered as moderate as they ought to be, and there is seldom an instance where his estimates are not cut down from 60 to 80 per cent. Army officers, who make the calculation of amounts necessary to make or complete public improvements demanded by the commercial interests of the country, do so with a view to constructions and improvements of the most elaborate and permanent character, and do not attempt to look at the cost from an economic point of view. They seem to take it for granted that it is the duty of Congress to see that the amount appropriated is not too large. The reduction of the present estimates of the Chief Engineer's office from $20,000,000 to $3,000,000 would be an actual reduction, in view of what has been the custom, of $12,500,000. The River and Harbor bill, which is made up from the Chief Engineer's report, was last year for little more than $5,000,000, and was similar in amount to that of the preceding year. Any attempt to make capital out of this wonderful contemplated reduction is, under the circumstances, absurd.

FRED GRANT'S NEW ASSIGNMENT.

Last winter, when Fred Grant was sent out to Chicago to displace the gallant Gen. Forsythe on Sheridan's Staff, the Lieutenant-General felt constrained to explain, in a general order, that young Grant's title of Lieutenant-Colonel was only a local rank, to be dropped whenever he retired from the staff. Gen. Sheridan, at the time he issued the order containing the above information, probably believed what he wrote, and expected that the promise would be fulfilled, but a recent event goes to show that, while he may propose, the President disposes. This is not an unusual way for the Chief Magistrate to treat his subordinates in matters concerning the welfare of a member of his own family. In the face of Sheridan's order, he has ordered Fred to Washington, and appointed him mustering and disbursing officer with the rank and pay he enjoyed while a member of the Lieutenant-General's military family. The only duty expected of the young man is to draw his salary, the details of the office being performed by a competent officer holding a lower rank and drawing small pay. This action of the President is of a piece with the withholding of Gen. Porter's resignation. Not satisfied with having his own salary doubled, he has taken advantage of his great office to jump his son from Brevet Second-Lieutenant to Lieutenant-Colonel, with corresponding increase of pay.

DELANO, RICHARDSON, AND THE PRESIDENT.

The rumors which have prevailed for the last forty-eight hours with regard to contemplated Cabinet changes, by which Richardson and Delano would exchange places, are believed to have their origin in the fact that Delano is and has been very anxious to become Secretary of the Treasury, and that Richardson is disposed to assent to the arrangement as something better than a dismissal from the Cabinet altogether. An understanding of this sort is said to exist between the two worthies, who are only checked in their pleasing task of fixing things to suit themselves by the circumstance that the President is not disposed to consent to it. Gen. Grant is supposed to have acquired views on several subjects since he first became President,—the finances among others,—and does not desire as Secretary of the Treasury one who also has views which might occasionally conflict with those of his Excellency. Delano, unfortunately for his aspirations, has financial views, and would be pretty sure to stand up for them, even against those of his superior officer. He is a second-cousin, or something of the sort, and everybody knows how disagreeable are family quarrels such as might arise between him and the President. Richardson is said to have made his recommendation for increased taxation in obedience to the President's instructions. This may be correct. At all events, the President is understood to be not in favor of the change. That part of the rumor which indicates the recall of Schenck appears to have no foundation whatever.

THE NEXT CHIEF JUSTICE.

Among other floating stories which have obtained credence to-night is one to the effect that the President has assured certain Senators that the Williams nomination will be withdrawn upon the reassembling of Congress. He is said to have accompanied this assurance with another to the effect that he would send in the name of the best lawyer in the country for the place. The friends of Jerry Black have forthwith made up their minds that this means that Grant has concluded to nominate Mr. Black. The last assurance was not made, it is thought, for the purpose of allaying any inflammation of sensibilities which Mr. Williams may have sustained on account of the strange conduct of the Senate with regard to his nomination, but as a sort of pledge to the country. That which will defeat Williams is the unlawful use that he made of his contingent fund, not only for the purchase of horses and carriages for his private use, but also in other equally unauthorized ways. His unfitness for the place was the first objection; and, while Senators were ruminating on this, time was given for the developements which have called in question his honesty. The surprise occasioned by these discoveries has been so great that all other considerations have been lost sight of. Notwithstanding the rumor above quoted, it is safe to assume that the President will persist in advocating Williams' claims even after defeat becomes apparent to him.

THE CUBAN COMPLICATIONS.

Notwithstanding the confidence that has been felt in Administration circles that the Spanish authorities would be content to let the Virginius case stand as it was when the vessel and the survivors of her crew were turned over to the United States, there are now strong indications that Castelar is not so minded, and that he will not only demand the return of the Virginius, but will also demand indemnification at the hands of our Government. He will base these demands upon the decision of our own Attorney-General that the vessel was not entitled to the protection of our flag. In the present state of feeling of the country, the Administration will not dare to concede anything, and the situation at once becomes more serious than ever. Whatever else may be done,

PRESIDENT GRANT

will lose no opportunity, even one presented in the shape of a war in which we will fight to sustain a position which we may have wrongfully and hastily taken, to rebuild that popularity which he once had, and that he now feels the loss of. A concession of these demands after the course taken by our Government, would at once place the nation in a most humiliating attitude, and the present Administration will never make such concession, besides which our Government feels that reparation is due for the insult to our flag on the seizure of a vessel flying our colors, at a time when she was not in Spanish waters. This alone would be sufficient to warrant a refusal to all requirements that Spain may make.

MINISTER SICKLE'S RETURN

is anxiously awaited, and his side of the story will be of interest. No hints are given of the justification he will present of his course. His friends claim that the worst that can be said of him is that he merely transcended his authority in anticipating the State Department in demanding that the Virginius be turned over to the United States. Sickles is understood to be in a mood that is anything but amiable, and he will doubtless make a vigorous war on Secretary Fish, who snubbed him so unmercifully during the negotiations. Cushing will go to Spain at an early day, if the open rupture between the two countries now threatened does not render his presence in Madrid unnecessary and impossible. That he is to go charged with a mission to secure the adoption of a new principle of international law which will permit the overhauling of suspected vessels without regard to the colors under which they sail, as has been asserted, is utterly improbable. The United States would be the last nation to propose such a thing, if her past history on this point, which is strewn with protests against such right, is to be maintained and justified.

THE WAWASSETT'S ENGINEER.

A petition setting forth the hardships and injustice done Robert Nash, the engineer of the steamer Wawassett, by the severe censure pronounced and punishment recommended by the Commission that investigated the causes of the horrible disaster to that vessel last summer, is receiving numerous signatures here, with an accompanying recommendation that a special investigation in Nash's case may be made by Treasury officials, with a view to releasing him from the stigma placed upon him, and allowing him to again receive the license which was revoked. It is hoped by many that this case may be reopened, because, whether the above object would be accomplished or not, some additional light might be thrown upon the manner in which steam-vessels plying on the Potomac are managed, and a more rigid enforcement of the marine laws brought about. Many complaints of criminal negligence and repeated acts of carelessness have from time to time been made against the managers of vessels on the Potomac as well as on the other rivers, and in harbors on the seaboard and on the lakes.

DR. TIFFANY'S SILVER WEDDING.

President Grant assisted at the silver wedding celebration of Rev. Dr. Tiffany and wife on Friday evening. Dr. Tiffany is pastor of the church at which the President and family worship.

FRENCH MINISTER'S BALL.

The French Minister, Marquis De Noailles, and his wife, will give a grand farewell ball in this city on the evening of Jan. 7, prior to their departure for Rome.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

POSTAL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The Third Assistant Postmaster-General has completed a systematic and careful examination of the estimates recently submitted to Congress for appropriations esteemed necessary for the proper performance of postal duties for the next year, and the conclusion arrived at after such revision is, that no reduction in the sums asked for can safely be made. The Postmaster-General will submit to Congress plans and estimates for the improvement of the Post Office Department buildings, together with a recommendation that an appropriation of $1,500,000 be made to enlarge the building.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP INVESTIGATION.

Only three witnesses have been examined by the Senate Committee on Judiciary in connection with the nomination of George H. Williams to be Chief-Justice, namely, Assistant Attorney-General Hill, A. J. Falls, Chief Clerk of the Department of Justice, and Representative Nesmith, of Oregon. The last-named was examined in reference to adverse telegrams from that State. While some Senators think the nomination may ultimately be confirmed, others are of the opinion that it will die in Committee.

HOGS AND WHEAT.

Estimate of the Hog-Crop for 1873 in Nine States—A Decrease from Last Year—Acreage of Winter Wheat Sowed.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 28.—The *National Crop Reporter* publishes to-day corrected returns from the States of Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, Tennessee, Kansas, Missouri, and Indiana, in relation to

THE SUPPLY OF HOGS

for the current season, showing that the total number fattened in the States named is 8 1-10 per cent less than for the season of '72. The comparative falling off in each State is as follows:

Illinois	5 per cent
Minnesota	10 3-10 per cent
Wisconsin	6 9-10 per cent
Iowa	6 5-10 per cent
Ohio	9 2-10 per cent
Tennessee	2 per cent
Kansas	7 6-10 per cent
Missouri	7 3-10 per cent
Indiana	7 8-10 per cent

The correspondents in most localities report that feeders generally have disposed of all the marketable hogs, and that, although there will probably be some sent forward late in the season, the number will be limited, as farmers have sold as closely as possible with a view to saving feed. The average falling off in weight is estimated at 18 pounds in Indiana, 19 pounds in Iowa, 36 pounds in Illinois, 14 pounds in Ohio, 9 pounds in Kentucky, 16 pounds in Missouri, and 23 pounds in Kansas.

THE ACREAGE OF WINTER WHEAT

sown the present season, compared with that of the previous year, shows an increase in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Ohio, Indiana, and Tennessee averaging 11⅓ per cent.

CINCINNATI.

An Estimate of the City's Trade During the Past Year—Encouraging Evidences of Prosperity.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 28.—The report of trade and commerce of the city for the last commercial year, by Col. Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange, will be made public to-morrow. The report says the business of the city has shown a steady growth. In a few departments, both the volume and the aggregate value of transactions have diminished, while in others the volume has increased, though the aggregate value has diminished, owing to lower prices having prevailed.

The pig iron business has been larger than ever before, while the trade in bar-iron has diminished.

In cotton there has been a most encouraging growth, while the tobacco business has increased largely.

The pork trade has been greater than ever before.

The grain business has considerably increased. Flour shows marked increase, the receipts having been the largest, with the exception of one year, in the history of the city.

The production of highwines and the business of rectification have both increased.

The trade in salt and petroleum has been decidedly heavier.

The production of boots and shoes, leather, candles, and soap has increased, as has also the business in hardware and glassware. The business in clothing shows a growth, while dry goods and groceries have been well sustained. With reference to manufacture the report says: "The year has been equally replete with evidences of growth."

The value of imports for the year is estimated at $326,000,000, compared with $317,750,000 in the preceding year, and the exports at $213,000,000, compared with $200,000,000 the previous year.

CRIME.

An Attack Made by Bandits on the Town of Kingston, Cal.

Refusal of the New York State's Attorney to Compromise the Ring Suits.

Other Criminal Matters.

A Town in California Attacked by Tiburcio Vasquez's Band of Robbers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 28.—It has been ascertained that the robbery at Kingston, Fresno County, was committed by the notorious Tiburcio Vasquez and his gang. There were only thirteen of the party, but they captured and bound about forty men; then robbed them and the stores in which they were caught. Other citizens opened fire on the robbers, who returned the fire, but were obliged to retreat. Vasquez himself had four revolvers on his person. Pursuit was given and one of the desperadoes has been captured. A large force is after the rest.

Movements of the New York Ring Thieves.

NEW YORK, Dec 28.—It is reported that the new Attorney-General of State has decided not to recognize any bargains made by his predecessor with Marvey, touching his immunity from prosecution in consideration of his turning State's evidence. The bargain, it is held, would be contrary to good morals and sound public policy. Detectives watch every movement of Marvey, and will arrest him if he attempts to leave the city.

The following dispatch, dated Montreal, the 27th, was received in this city yesterday:

"Genet, under the name of George T. Jackson, passed through here last night, and went to Toronto to-day."

Friends of Genet say he will return to this city within two weeks, and surrender himself; that he is in Canada, and only waiting to arrange certain matters before his return.

Attempt of a Wife and Her Paramour to Poison the Husband.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 28.—George Chase is a well-to-do farmer in the Township of Brant, in Saginaw County. About fifteen years ago he married Mary Pratt, then 20 years of age, at Chenango, also in this county. They have lived pleasantly together until about two years ago, when Chase's brother William came to live with, and worked for, him. Between William and his brother's wife a criminal intimacy sprung up. This was not discovered until a short time since, when William went away, and a clandestine correspondence was disclosed by intercepted letters. It appears that the guilty pair premeditated the murder of the husband. A letter containing a powder was intercepted, but on analysis the powder was found to be harmless. A letter purporting to come from the guilty wife was written to William, stating that the powder did not work, and to send another. This came in due time, and was found to be strychnine. The intercepted letters, poison, and other facts bearing on the criminal intimacy between William and Mrs. Chase are now in the hands of Sheriff Audrus, who has been several months working up the case. The parties were arrested last Friday night, are now in jail, and will be examined this week.

The Rev. William Rice in Jail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 28.—The Rev. William Rice was delivered over by his bondsmen yesterday to Sheriff Burr, and is now in jail. This action was in consequence of an alleged case of seduction at Kalamazoo.

Arrested for a Murder Committed Eight Years Ago.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 28.—Detectives captured in Nashville yesterday, and brought to this city last night, Squire Cabell, charged with the murder of a man named Job Norton, at a picnic near this city, eight years ago. Cabell was indicted at the time for murder, but has escaped arrest until now. The brother of Cabell was convicted of another murder at the last term of the Criminal Court, and sentenced to nine years in the Kentucky State Prison.

Large Defalcation in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—The President of one of the National Banks in this city has used the whole surplus of the bank, some $200,000, for the benefit of an iron-manufacturing company, and it will be a total loss. The capital of the bank, however, is unimpaired.

An Absconding Agent.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 28.—T. V. Day, Manager of the "Devil's Doctor," a necromancer, absconded last night, leaving the magician, a band, and numerous others unpaid.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Superintendent of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAGINAW City, Mich., Dec. 28—The resignation of George C. Kimball, Superintendent of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 1. No appointment of a successor will be made at present, but the duties of the office will devolve on Sanford Keeler, the present Master Mechanic, who has received the appointment of Assistant Superintendent.

The Freight Transfer at Cairo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 28.—Jas. A. M. Thompson, of Ashby, Ill., passed through this city this afternoon with two car-loads of horses and mules, bound for Holly Springs, Miss. Mr. Thompson has the honor of being the first through shipper by the car-load over the new line. The cars were transferred this afternoon, being the first freight cars that have ever crossed the Ohio to the Kentucky shore.

Negotiation of Western Railroad Bonds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 28.—A. B. Stone, President of the Cleveland Rolling Mills, sailed for Europe Saturday to negotiate the bonds of three Western railroads who have large contracts pending with the Rolling-Mill Company for rails. If the bonds can be negotiated the contracts will be filled, otherwise not.

FIRES.

In Chicago.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock in the two-story frame house, No. 311 West Indiana street. The house was owned by James Burke, who occupied the second floor. His loss was about $700, insured for $1,500 in the Traders', of Chicago. The first floor was occupied by Charles Richardson as a hardware store. His stock was damaged by water to the extent of about $500, no insurance. The cause of the fire could not be learned.

In Lawrence, Kan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 28.—At 9 o'clock Saturday night, fire was discovered issuing from the basement of the Hon. E. Bartholem's residence, corner of Mississippi and Warren streets. The alarm was given and the fire department was promptly on hand. The fire was extinguished before getting under full headway, but not before considerable damage was done to the basement. The property was fully insured.

POLITICAL.

Gen. Babcock Lobbying for the Kansas Senatorship.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LARAIMIE, Kan., Dec. 28.—Gen. Babcock, of this city, has engaged the full suite of rooms held by Senator Pomeroy last winter at the Teft House, in Topeka, as lobby-rooms for his friends. He is understood to be the Administration candidate for United States Senator. He wields the power of the Administration in the State, and is to be backed by all the Federal office-holders.

ALBANY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—BEEVES—The market for the week has been no exception to that generally experienced during Christmas week. At the opening Friday, there were a few Eastern and local dealers of limited wants; and, while a few purchased sparingly, the large proportion of offerings remained over until the next day, in hope that the advanced prices would not be maintained. The following day there was a marked increase in the attendance, but no change in prices, dealers being obliged to pay fully the opening price, which was from ½c to ¾c per lb higher than a week ago. At a late hour in the day New York dealers made their appearance, but did not purchase. Yesterday's attendance was good, Brighton and New York being well represented. In their attempt to break down the market, they were unsuccessful. The Brighton dealers were the largest purchasers, while the New Yorkers also purchased considerably, including some of the best stock offered. The supply for the week consisted mainly of inferior stock, the general quality of which was much below that of last week. There were only a few extra cattle worthy of mention as such. The receipts were 3,417 head.

Prices were as follows:

Premium	$7.00@7.75
Extra	6.25@6.75
First quality	5.75@6.25
Second quality	5.25@5.75
Third quality	4.50@5.25
Inferior	3.00@4.25

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for the week number only 9,800 head, of fair average quality. The demand has been about equally divided between New York and Brighton, and a fair business was done. The ruling of the market has been steady and strong at last week's prices on both sheep and lambs. Lambs are somewhat scarce, and the advance in the prices of skins doubtless tended to strengthen the market for sheep. Among the noticeable features of the market was a herd of Southdown sheep, fed in the Western part of this State. They averaged 183 lbs, live weight, and were pronounced by competent judges the finest lot of sheep seen in the market for many years. Sheep, 4¾@6¾c; extra, 7c; lambs, 6@7½c per lb.

A RISE IN FREIGHTS.

The Trunk Railways Have Revised Their Freight Tariffs.

The New Schedule to Go Into Effect on Jan. 1.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Officials of the trunk lines, such as the New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Railroads are known for some time to have been discussing the advantage of raising freight rates to the West. It has always been customary with these lines to increase rates as soon as navigation on the lakes is closed by coming winter, competition by steamers being then withdrawn. It is understood that the competition of the Grand Trunk Railroad, of Canada, and the Vermont Central Railroad have delayed this year

THE INCREASE OF RATES

to and from the West, but rates have been recently raised, and the new tariff will go into effect Jan. 1. This event has long been anticipated, and, in consequence, during the last two or three weeks, large quantities of freight have passed over these lines. Below is a comparative statement of

THE OLD AND NEW RATES

for the five classes of freight per 100 pounds:

	Old rates.	New rates.
TO CLEVELAND.		
First class	.49	.65
Second class	.46	.59
Third class	.39	.49
Fourth class	.30	.39
Fifth class	.23	.30
TO CHICAGO.		
First class	.75	$1.00
Second class	.70	.90
Third class	.60	.70
Fourth class	.45	.60
Fifth class	.35	.45
TO CINCINNATI.		
First class	.70	.92
Second class	.64	.83
Third class	.55	.70
Fourth class	.41	.55
Fifth class	.32	.41
TO INDIANAPOLIS.		
First class	.71	.95
Second class	.66	.85
Third class	.57	.71
Fourth class	.43	.57
Fifth class	.33	.43
TO LOUISVILLE.		
First class	.86	$1.13
Second class	.81	1.02
Third class	.71	.86
Fourth class	.55	.71
Fifth class	.44	.55
TO ST. LOUIS.		
First class	.97	$1.28
Second class	.91	1.16
Third class	.79	.97
Fourth class	.61	.79
Fifth class	.49	.61
TO QUINCY.		
First class	.97	$1.28
Second class	.91	1.16
Third class	.79	.97
Fourth class	.61	.79
Fifth class	.49	.61
TO DETROIT.		
First class	.53	.70
Second class	.49	.63
Third class	.42	.53
Fourth class	.32	.42
Fifth class	.25	.32
TO TOLEDO.		
First class	.58	.77
Second class	.54	.69
Third class	.46	.58
Fourth class	.35	.46
Fifth class	.27	.35

DEATHS.

BELDON—On the morning of Dec. 28, at 106 West Marble Place, Delia Ann, wife of John Beldon, aged 47 years and 11 days.

CONDON—On Sunday morning, Dec. 28, 1873, James Condon, aged 45 years.

Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Patrick Murphy, No. 109 Sobor-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers (ESTABLISHED 1856.) Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st., Sales rendered and paid 4 days after sale. Consignments solicited.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 108 Madison-st., bet. Clark and Dearborn.

Extensive Sale of Forfeited Pledges, by order of A. Lipman, Pawnbroker, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 10 a. m., consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Musical and Surveyor's Instruments, Opera Glasses, &c. Also, lot of Cocktail Bitters and Wine, all of which will be sold to highest bidder for Cash.

SALE OF Dry Goods, Clothing, Furs, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hats, Furnishing Goods, and Notions, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock, at 15 and 17 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON. On Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock, THE BALANCE OF STOCK OF Unredeemed Pledges, Sold by order of A. GOLDSMID. Will be closed out AT AUCTION. A fine stock of Jewelry and Diamonds, Watches, &c., will be offered. Sale peremptory for cash. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

On Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 9 1-2 o'clock, CLEARING-UP SALE OF Dry Goods & Notions. We shall close out many consignments of goods ENTIRELY REGARDLESS OF INVOICE PRICES, And Dry Goods buyers should attend this sale. A large stock of Seasonable Goods will be offered. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS. CLOSING SALE On Monday and Wednesday OF THE SUPERB COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS At 108 Madison-st. Sale at 10, 2, and 7½ o'clock, Dec. 29 and 31. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE, 99 West Randolph Street. Monday and Tuesday Evenings, Dec. 29 & 30. A TWO ACT DRAMA. SCENES IN THE LIFE OF THE NEWS-BOY, Street, Jail, "Home." True to the Life. New Scenery by WM. EDMONDS. THE GIFTED AND POPULAR HAMILTON FAMILY Will assist in Songs, Duets, and Character Pieces. The proceeds to go to the Boy's Home, 44 La Salle-st. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. For one week only, the eminent English actor, SHIEL BARRY, Will appear in Charles Gayler's romantic comic drama, CHRISTMAS EVE, or The Grey Lady. THADDY.....SHIEL BARRY. Supported by a Strong Cast. Monday and Tuesday Nights, and New Year's Matinee 2 p. m. Wednesday and Thursday—THE REFUGEES.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE, Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels. An Uproar of Fun. Enormous Success of the Comic and Laughable Pantomime called SIMPLE SIMON. Exquisite Music, beautiful Tableaux, bewildering Tricks, and glowing Transformation Scene. Mackin and Wilson, Bobby Newcomb, Geo. Davenport, Ben Cotton, Wm. Arlington, Billy Rice, Jno. R. Kemble in new and varied characters. Grand New Year's Matinee Thursday afternoon. Every evening, and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. On account of the great demand for seats and the remarkable anxiety to see more of MR. SOTHERN In his wonderful creation of LORD DUNDREARY It will be continued four days more, including New Year's Matinee. Friday—Benefit of Mr. Sothern—John Oxenford's new and original comedy, Dundreary's Brother Sam.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. SECOND WEEK of the GREAT SENSATION. Unqualified success of Geo. Fawcet Rowe's grand scenic play, THE GENEVA CROSS! With its Great Cast, Superb Scenery, and Wonderful Mechanical Effects. In rehearsal—Another great scenic play, "MAGNOLIA."

GLOBE THEATRE. The favorite actress, MISS AUGUSTA DARGON, In the beautiful Irish Drama, RISING OF THE MOON. New Year's afternoon and night, DEBORAH. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. IMPORTANT ART SALE Of Valuable Modern Original OIL PAINTINGS From the Brooklyn Art Gallery. Messrs. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. respectfully inform the public that they will sell a large collection of Modern Original Oil Paintings (THE BEST OF THE SEASON) On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Dec. 29, 30 and 31, Morning at 10 o'clock, Afternoon at 2 o'clock, and Evening at 7:30 o'clock. Each of the Artists represented in this collection is of sufficient guarantee as to the merits of the Pictures, and their originality and not from any self-styled or imaginary Galleries, but from the Brooklyn Art Gallery, established since 1860, CHAS. RODE, Proprietor. The Art-Loving people of Chicago are invited to attend the Exhibition and sale. THE SALE is without any reservation, and we must close out the entire collection. The Ladies are especially invited. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF Family Groceries and Bakery Fixtures. Also, one HORSE AND WAGON. Wednesday Morning, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock. By order of Geo. W. Campbell, Esq., Assignee. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE. OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF Family Groceries and Bakery Fixtures. Also one HORSE AND WAGON, Wednesday Morning, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock, at 123 North Wells-st. By order of George W. Campbell, Esq., Assignee. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Friday Morning, Jan. 2, 1874. We commence the New Year with an immense sale of New and Second-hand Furniture, FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 2, at 9½ o'clock. Furniture, Carpets, Blankets, Extension Tables, Bedroom Sets, Lounges, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Platedware, and General Merchandise. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av. AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS, Tuesday Morning, Dec. 30. Clothing, Dress Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, White Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, &c.; 10 Cases White Wool Blankets, 10 Bales Gray Wool Blankets, Ladies' Cambric Initial Hdkfs., Laces, Embroideries, Cuffs, Collars and Sets, Fine Line of Fur Goods, Muffs, Boas, Collars and Caps, in Seal, Mink, Ermine, Squirrel, Astrachan, &c. 30,000 CHOICE CIGARS. Pocket Cutlery, Silver Plated Goods, &c. Sale at 9½ o'clock. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av., Auct'rs.

78 & 80 EAST RANDOLPH-ST. ASSIGNEE SALE OF $18,000 WORTH OF Imported Fancy Goods DIRECT FROM EUROPE. Elegant Lava Statuettes, Smoking Sets, Vases, Toilet Sets, Motto China Cups and Saucers, Fountains, Dolls, Spoon-Holders, Ruby Bottles, China and Lava Match Boxes, Card-Receivers, Glassware, Fancy Spittoons, &c. Trade sale sold in open lots and by the case. On Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 30 and 31, AT 10 O'CLOCK. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

We Always Make a Clean Sweep Of all Fall Goods at the last sale of the year, and such will be that of Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 10 a. m., when we shall offer BOOTS AND SHOES. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers and Manufacturers' Agents, 195 and 197 RANDOLPH-ST. Regular Auction Sales, Wednesday and Saturday. Special attention given to outside sales. RETURNS MADE 36 HOURS AFTER SALE. Consignments solicited.

AT AUCTION At 21 Eldridge-court, Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 10 a. m. Marble-Top Chamber Suits, Parlor and Dining-Room Furniture, Marble-Top Sideboard and Centre Tables, Large French-Plate Mirror, Ornaments, Curtains and Lambrequins, Bedding, Pillows, Mattresses, Brussels, Three-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Silver and Plated Ware, Glass and China Ware, Crockery, &c. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME 27.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. WHITE STAR LINE. CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL. Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool. The magnificent new and full-powered steamers of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations for passengers. The steamers being all alike have the great advantage of having an equal steamer for each and every sailing. OCEANIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, CELTIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any other line. For further information apply to Company's Office, 97 and 99 South Clark-st., Chicago. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland. ALFRED LAGERGREN.

NOTICE. On and after the 1st of January, 1874, the Agency in the United States of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company (White Star Line) will be assumed by Mr. R. J. CORTIS, who is fully authorized to act on behalf of said Company. 19 Broadway, New York, December, 1873. OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO. J. H. SPARKS.

STATE LINE. NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY. These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, as follows: PENNSYLVANIA... VIRGINIA... GEORGIA... And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, &c. Drafts for £1 and upwards. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway. Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway. J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent, 60 Clark-st.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. ESTABLISHED 1840. Steam Between New York, Boston, Queenstown, Glasgow, London, and all British Points. From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday. Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130 gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates. Steerage Passage, $31 currency. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland. P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l Western Agent, N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

NATIONAL LINE. NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus securing to passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea. The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands. Sailing to LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York. Spain...Jan. 3 | Greece... Canada...Jan. 10 | Italy... Egypt...Jan. 17 | For London (direct) every fortnight. Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $100 currency. Steerage, $29 Currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago. WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, the Continent of Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin passage, $65 to $80 currency. British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $28. Intermediate same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and northwest corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, and all Other Points in England. The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City: PEMBROKE... These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $45 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards. For further particulars, apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

AT PUBLIC SALE. 2,200 Shares of Stock OF F. B. GARDNER COMPANY. SHARES, $100 EACH. Public notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1874, at the hour of 10 o'clock noon, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder at the office of C. R. Field & Co., Room No. 2, Reaper Block, No. 68 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., two thousand two hundred (2,200) shares of the stock of a corporation known as "F. B. Gardner Company," as represented by the following certificates of stock, as follows: Four certificates for 500 shares each; two certificates for 200 shares each; and one certificate for 100 shares... the shares being of $100 each. The proceeds of the sale thereof to be applied in payment of indebtedness of F. B. Gardner and F. B. Gardner & Co., now due and unpaid, for which said stock was pledged as collateral security for the payment thereof. Further information concerning said corporation and all matters relating to said stock will be given at any time by the undersigned, at the office aforesaid. C. R. FIELD, Agent and Attorney for the holders of said stock. Chicago, Dec. 29, 1873.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK. B. M. DU RELL, Prest. J. M. BURT, Cashier. CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty. Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, California, and Oregon, and remitted for in our exchange available in all parts of the United States and Canada. Exchange and telegraphic transfers on this Bank can be procured from our Chicago correspondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Commencing MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1873, the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD will run sleeping cars through to New Orleans, leaving Chicago as follows: Every Monday at 8:15 p. m., arriving at New Orleans Wednesday evening. Every Thursday at 8:15 p. m., arriving at New Orleans Saturday evening. As soon as the requisite number of cars is ready, a sleeping car will leave Chicago for New Orleans every night, except Saturdays. For sleeping car berths and tickets apply at the I. C. R. R. Office, 121 Randolph-st., and at the Central Depot, foot of Lake-st. W. P. JOHNSON, General Passenger Agent.

Fourth Presbyterian Church. REV. DAVID SWING, Pastor. Persons desiring to PURCHASE Pews in this Church, can do so by applying at the Church, corner Rush and Superior-sts., on Tuesday, 30th inst., from 10 a. m., or to J. McGregor Adams, corner Lake and South Water-sts., during the same day. On Tuesday evening, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, all pews remaining unsold will be RENTED, at the Church.

CHANGE OF FIRM. CHICAGO, ... I have this day taken into equal partnership Mr. ... Mundy, of New York, the firm to be ... MUNDY from this date. G. ...

WILDE & MUNDY, General Western Agents Decastro & Donner Sugar Refining Company, New York. Also, Agents for the Decastro Syrup Refinery, Montreal, Canada.

LOTTERY. BY CABLE. Capital Prizes of Extraordinary ... Royal Havana Lottery, Dec. ... 1,640 drew $500,000; No. 11,780 drew ... drew $50,000; Nos. 13,310 and 11,... Nos. 13,328, 6,283, 1,683, and 11,... Nos. 371, 8,417, 6,433, 15,287, 10,0... 5,694, and 9,709 drew each $5,000 ... sold one of these large capital prizes ... ordinary drawings reduced to $3... furnished on application. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall-st.